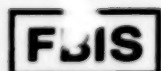


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22 May 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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22 May 1984

USSR REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL

ZHUKOV CELEBRATES VARIETY OF NEW ELEMENTS IN WESTERN ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by Y. Zhukov: "Antimissile Movement in New Phase"]

[Excerpt] What are the most important qualitative characteristics of the current phase of the struggle against the arms race with nuclear missiles?

In the first place, there is the truly unprecedented increase in the mass appeal of antiwar movements, dictated by the vital interest of nations in preventing nuclear catastrophe.

In the second place, there is the growing involvement in the antimissile struggle by the largest political parties and trade unions, many of which were just recently emphasizing that they were concerned only with satisfying the economic demands of workers.

Third, there is the growing participation of youth and women's organizations and movements in the struggle to stop the arms race both at the national and international levels.

Fourth, the struggle to preserve peace is being joined by more and more very prominent political and public figures, representatives of business circles and even military specialists--who only recently held positions in the NATO armed forces and are therefore very well acquainted with the terrible threat to civilization that nuclear arms represent.

Fifth, there is the ever-increasing participation in the antiwar movement by church activists who are very influential among believers.

All of this puts in a difficult position U.S. and NATO leaders who until recently let themselves be told that the participants in the antiwar movement are "agents of Moscow."

The falseness of this is quite obvious. It is now already impossible either to keep silent on the peace movement, which has truly become the most powerful social movement of modern times, or to discredit it through slanderous innuendo. Therefore, in performing their periodic "agonizing reassessment" of the developing situation, U.S. and NATO services of

psychological warfare attempt to undermine some antiwar movements from within, using channels available to them to palm off orientations capable of confusing people who are insufficiently armed with the experience of the struggle.

Attempts are being made to distract the participants in the antiwar movements from the struggle against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in the FRG, England and Italy through talk to the effect that much more important than this is propaganda in favor of creating a certain "new system of European security" through the separation of European socialist countries from the Warsaw Pact and the subsequent "unification" of Europe on some as yet unclear basis.

Again and again, the myth is spread to the effect that the struggle for peace is forbidden in socialist countries and that it is not proper for so-called "free" antiwar movements to cooperate with the committees in defense of peace that are active in these countries.

None of that is new. We remember how in the West in the "Cold War" years, they tried, with precisely that objective, to put together a certain "international confederation for disarmament and peace." These designs of schismatics [raskol'niki] failed ignominiously at that time. The second edition of this plan has even less chance of success. The supporters of peace have accumulated a good deal of worldly experience that allows them to recognize the hidden meaning of such designs. Nevertheless, it does not pay to underestimate such intentions. They should be answered by a further increase in active and purposeful operations against the nuclear arms race and in favor of a nuclear-free Europe.

In meetings in West Berlin and Athens, a lot of interesting ideas were presented in this area. Worthy of attention, for example, are the statements by trade-union representatives in the FRG and Denmark to the effect that the time is coming to organize political strikes against the deployment of new missiles. They recalled the great echo produced by the 5-minute "watch in remembrance and warning" carried out 5 October in the FRG, when the entire working class of that country stopped work, giving notice that it does not go along with its being turned into an American target range. At their meeting in Dortmund in December of last year, factory "peace committees" called for a new political strike against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles.

In the course of the discussions in Athens, it was proposed that the beginning campaign for the so-called European parliamentary elections be used to carry out a referendum on missiles at the same time. Representatives of Greek adherents of peace proposed proclaiming during the time of the Olympic Games a 1-month universal ceasefire in all existing local conflicts and a moratorium on the production of nuclear arms for the same period.

Proposed were many other interesting ideas that the participants in the antimissile movement could carry out this year. And at the center of all of these concerns about preventing nuclear war was the question of the further increase in dynamic mass actions, the meaning of which was aptly characterized by Professor Habicht of Switzerland, a veteran of one of the branches of the

pacifist movement: "When millions of people went out on the streets of Europe to say 'no' to the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, we were recognized as a real force to be reckoned with. When tens of millions of people go out on the streets of Europe, we will be victorious in the struggle against these missiles."

At this moment, before me is a pile of telegrams clearly showing that the new phase in the struggle for a nuclear-free Europe and against the threat of nuclear catastrophe is being marked by new mass actions of a dynamic nature.

In California, peace supporters stopped a train carrying nuclear bombs by throwing themselves on the tracks and risking their own lives.

In Canada on 1 March, the active campaign began in the struggle against the testing of U.S. cruise missiles over Canada territory. Peace marches are being organized.

In Spain, more than 50,000 people marched from Madrid to Torrejon de Ardos, site of the U.S. Air Force base, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the country from NATO and the liquidation of U.S. bases. Such reports are being received in great numbers from all corners of the planet.

In the future as well, a great army of Soviet partisans for peace will expand its efforts in the struggle for a nuclear-free Europe, adhering to the reminder by K.U. Cherneko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, to the effect that "slowing the nuclear arms race is naturally of key importance for the peace and security of nations."

Soviet people are coming out decisively against the efforts of imperialists to impose a contest for the accumulation of nuclear arsenals. They were and remain adherents of the prohibition and destruction of all types of these weapons. And they will do all that they can to help our party and government to attain this goal based on the unshakeable principle of equality and equal security.

9746

CSO: 1807/157

INTERNATIONAL

PZPR LOCAL OFFICIALS INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL SITUATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 84 p 4

[Article by O. Losoto: "On the Banks of the Odra"]

[Text] We conversed in Opole in the building of the provincial people's council. From the window we could see the Odra River flowing in the framework of the stone embankment.

"Our province [voyevodstvo] is one of the largest in the country", said the speakers, representatives of the Provincial Committee of PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] and the people's council. "It is developed economically. It has a good climate. The soil is fertile."

Opole Province is located in ancient, primordial Polish lands. But for a long time, this kray was under the heel of invaders. Its population carried on a strenuous struggle to preserve their national culture, native tongue and its reunion with the motherland. But only in 1945 when Fascist Germany was defeated were these lands, as others also along the Odra, Nysa Luzycka and Baltic, returned to Poland.

Today when you walk the streets of Opole and around you are high-quality houses standing closely one against another, and past you flows the multi-colored flood of people, it is difficult to imagine that in 1945 these areas were a mass of ruins. Specialists have calculated that in present-day Opole Province, 72.5 percent of the industrial enterprises and a majority of dwellings were destroyed. Rebuilding was begun almost from nothing. And now Opolshchina is the developed region of socialist Poland.

In Opole local journalists told us this tale.

During excavation the remains of a soldier and next to him an aluminum spoon were found. On it with a sharp object was scratched: "Sasha, 20 years." His remains were carried to a cemetery and buried next to other graves of Soviet soldiers. Many of them will remain unknown forever; the battles here were so brutal that seldom was it possible to determine the names of the fallen.

It seems deeply symbolic that it was specifically in Kedrzejyn, the site of one of the largest cemeteries of Soviet soldiers fallen in battles for the liberation

of ancient Slavic lands, that other Russian young people arrived, though now not in military uniform but in special working clothes. They came to help rebuild Poland, to restore its economy.

While preparing to attack the Soviet Union, Hitler's troops built a military chemical plant in Kedrzejyn. When retreating, the Fascists blew it up. At the place of these ruins, it was decided to build a combine for producing nitrogen fertilizers. Soviet specialists worked out a priority project. The necessary equipment was sent from our country.

"In those years, every Pole knew the name of this small town in Opole Province," states the deputy director of the combine Czeslaw Gorski. "It was the second largest building after Nowa Huta in people's Poland. It was named 'building of socialism.' In June 1955 the combine produced its first output. And since then the enterprise is developing constantly. New shops are built, leading technology is introduced."

Today the combine has about 7,000 workers; the annual value of production is 19 billion zloty. Of this amount, 50 percent is attributed to nitrogen fertilizers. In Kedrzejyn the labor force received basic skills; they received professional training for chemical enterprises in Pulawy, Wloclawek, Police.

"Our collective has good labor traditions," continued Gorski. "The Kedrzejyn 'forge of personnel,' new methods for organizing labor, used at enterprises, are widely known. The combine has won more than once the challenge banners of the PPR [Polish People's Republic] Council of Ministers, of its pertinent ministry, and was the winner in the All-Polish competition for the title 'Enterprise of Good Labor.' Difficulties and unsolved problems exist. Sometimes there are not enough of those raw materials which we import from the West. Problems of providing manpower are a worry. On the waiting list is the modernization of all first post-war shops."

Participating in our conversation were PZPR enterprise committee secretary Isabella Gavron and Party Committee bureau member Jozef Kardas.

"Communists of the plant," said I. Gavron entering the conversation, "endured a difficult time. Political opponents were able to cause us substantial losses. But one thing they could not do was break up our organization. Now we are striving to work so as to make up for lost time and recover people's confidence. What do we do? We analyzed the politics of the enterprise personnel and introduced corresponding proposals. We devote a great deal of time to economic questions. One of the main directions is working with young people. We have begun devoting more attention to ideological work. As experience of the past difficult years has shown, it is namely in this sector that important weaknesses have appeared. The high-principled face of a communist and his way of living are the topic of leading party organization meetings. An increasingly large role is played by the plant center of party studies. We actively use the plant newspaper and radio broadcasting and receiving unit."

Isabella Gavron has worked for more than 2 years as party committee secretary. Before this she was a party committee bureau member. She is well-known at the combine. She came to Kedrzejyn with her parents in 1954 from Gdynia. And in 1964 she came to work at the plant.

"There is still one other direction for party committee activity," continues the secretary. "This is increasing control of fulfilling accepted decisions. It must be confessed that we accept good decisions, but we do not always implement them. And our work is judged by results. As all others as well."

The conversation is sincere and friendly. Plant party members do not hide the difficulties which are considerable in party work, in economics, and in social life.

"If we evaluate as a whole," states I. Gavron, "the frame of mind in the collective is not bad. People understand increasingly that only through conscientious labor lies the road to something better. Party organizations are becoming stronger. But it is too soon to say that they have all become militant and powerful. Such words I would not use as yet. Time is needed to enter into new positions."

The secretary is backed up by Jozef Kardas who has worked at the enterprise for 27 years.

"There is still not enough activity for some party members. Hence their weak influence on those around them, on their overcoming the barrier of distrust which exists in parts of the collective toward us. By the work experience of my party organization, I see that it is necessary to master Marxist-Leninist theory more fully and to be able to apply it in practice."

After Kedrzezyn we went to another industrial center of the province--Nysa.

This is a small town of 40,000 people famous for its architectural-historical monuments. But it is especially well-known because of its two enterprises. The popular automobile "Nysa", which is intended for delivery of small freight is assembled at the local plant. A considerable number of cars is for export, in particular to the Soviet Union. The second plant, ZUP-Nysa, produces industrial equipment, 70 percent of which is sent to various countries, mainly to the USSR. Our country buys facilities for producing sulfuric acid and equipment for sugar plants.

"Both plants are our flagships," states the PZPR city committee first secretary Janusz Michalczyk. "Altogether there are over 80 enterprises in the town. And they all work at a normal rate of production. But the first two define and set the tone. Their example shows especially well the fruitfulness of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. In a difficult moment, when the United States and its allies declared, in essence, an economic blockade of Poland, the Soviet Union came to our aid, providing enterprises with the lacking raw materials and materials. It is well known that such fraternal support is felt by tens and hundreds of other large Polish plants and factories."

We went to the goskhoz "Glubczyce." We were met by the director, Wieslaw Dudek, and economic specialists.

The goskhoz was established in 1968 and had 7,000 hectares of land at its disposal," explains the director. "Now we have 13,500 hectares and 1,300 workers. Today 'Glubczyce' is in essence an agricultural combine where industrial methods of labor organization are used."

We were shown a livestock breeding farm in Bukatowe. Here fattening of steers is carried on. The farm has nine sections, each of which has 364 steers. They are brought here weighing approximately 150 kilograms each and are sent to the meat combine weighing over half a ton. The entire fattening cycle is calculated for 12 months. Every 40 days one of the sections is cleared out and then again filled with younger animals. Only nine persons maintain the farm.

"But the main thing for us," notes the director, "is production from plant culture. This provides 60 percent of the income. Grains take up 40 percent of the ploughed area. Harvests are 45-50 quintals per hectare. In addition we cultivate sugar beets (350-400 quintals per hectare) and corn (500-600 quintals of green mass per hectare). The goskhoz disposes the necessary agricultural technology, tractors, combines and motor transport. For applying chemicals to fields and applying fertilizers, we have our own helicopter.

Agriculture in Poland is developing along difficult, complicated paths. When traveling in the country, the flocculence of fields and overlapping of agricultural lands are conspicuous. And in the sea of small, individual farms shine such beacons as goskhoz "Glubczyce." They are few in number so far, but the entire republic attentively keeps track of them. And one can be sure that their good example will find new followers.

12484

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INTERNATIONAL

ANGOLAN TRADE-UNION OFFICIALS ON 'TRAINING VISIT' TO USSR

Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] By invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU], a delegation of leading trade-union officials from the People's Republic of Angola visited the USSR from 29 October to 1 December for the purpose of training and orientation.

Included in the delegation were the secretaries of the national branch trade-union committees and the responsible officials of the apparatus of the National Association of Angolan Workers [NAAW].

A theoretical seminar for the delegation members was organized in the Higher School of Trade Unionism of the AUCCTU N.M. Shvernik of the AUCCTU.

Afterwards, the members of the delegation traveled to the cities of Krasnodar and Leningrad, where they met with the trade-union aktiv and familiarized themselves with the practical work involved in carrying out the decisions of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions.

The members of the Angolan delegation were received by A. M. Subbotiny, secretary of the AUCCTU, who told in detail of the many-faceted work of Soviet trade unions and their contribution in the struggle for peace.

On behalf of the members of the delegation, its leader, Gunzhe Zhoau Pedru, national secretary of the NAAW for labor-related and social matters, thanked the AUCCTU for the opportunity to visit the USSR and he spoke out in favor of continuing the practice of carrying out similar seminars. He expressed his support for the declaration of Y. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in regard to the decision of a number of NATO countries to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

9746

CSO: 1807/157

INTERNATIONAL

INSTITUTE HEAD INTERVIEWED ON LATIN AMERICAN DEBT PROBLEM

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Mar 84 p 3

[Interview with Professor V. V. Vol'skiy, director, USSR Academy of Sciences, Latin America Institute, by S. Zavorotnyi; date and place not specified]

[Text] Professor V. V. Vol'skii, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Latin America Institute answers questions posed by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

[Question] Recently, in statements by spokesmen for the American administration, assertions have become more frequent that the present leadership in the White House is ready to devote more attention to the economic needs of Latin American countries. What, in your opinion, is the essence of these statements?

[Answer] All these statements are hypocritical in nature, full of lies and insincerity. In fact, it is well known who the United States has supported over the course of many years. It is no secret to anyone that Chile's democratically elected President Allende was overthrown and killed by direct intervention of the CIA itself and such corporations as ITT, Kennecott and Anaconda, which financed the counterrevolution and, with the help of economic levers, destabilized the People's Unity government. They had for this purpose the full support of the United States administration then in power. They dumped onto the world market a two-year strategic reserve of copper and thereby achieved a threefold reduction in the price of copper in order to undermine the economic position of Chile.

"Democracy American-style" was and remains "money-bag" democracy—democracy which clears the road for the activity of U.S. corporations. The so-called "Kissinger Commission," specially created by the administration in Washington, recently prepared a report which called for theoretically giving American aid to those regimes in Latin America which obediently follow the foreign policy course of the White House. From this report it follows that the "Kissinger Commission" placed before itself the problem of defending American corporate interests and proposed a number of measures, the considerations of which are divided primarily into the two main American arguments in world diplomacy: arms and money. The ruling circles of the United States are not in position to develop anything else. All the wealth of their imaginations is limited by these two factors. Everything can be bought—it depends only on the

price. Kissinger proposes one and a half billion dollars per year for five years in order to direct the course of affairs in Central America toward a channel agreeable to the United States.

At present, asserts Kissinger, Washington spends 460 million dollars per year in this region. It is necessary to triple this sum. To do this, Kissinger states, one must not be limited simply by the budgetary appropriations of one and a half billion dollars, but primarily, it is necessary to create a climate beneficial to American private investors, for multinational corporations. Thus, everything is done so that corporations can plunder the Central American states even further.

[Question] Today the indebtedness of Latin American countries to the United States exceeds 350 billion dollars. What, in your view, are the main items of profit for multinational companies?

[Answer] Latin American countries are within the system of international capitalist exploitation, within the system of international capitalist division of labor in which an imperialistic monopoly reigns. And within this division of labor, naturally, it falls to the Latin American countries to play the role of raw materials suppliers, suppliers of simple products which require large expenditures of human labor, labor intensive production, etc.

Very complex, very, expensive production falls to the imperialistic countries. More than that, any product manufactured in Latin America is produced practically only by the technical license of the developed capitalist countries—the United States above all—or directly through the channels of multinational corporations. Suffice it to say that the multinational corporations, mainly American, control approximately 70 percent of all exports from Latin America.

It is the same story with imports. In addition to the export of profits, multinational corporations have the right to so-called intercorporate trade. They import into Latin American countries equipment for their enterprises, purchasing it from the so-called "mother company" in the U.S. and other developed countries. In this way, they have the right to pay any price they like for the equipment. And the excess of these prices, the so-called transfer prices, lead to Latin America losing gigantic sums—many billions of dollars—annually.

Thus, these two main items of plunder alone—profits and transfer prices—lead to Latin America's being in a situation of not being able to make ends meet. According to this economic development model, it must borrow. International bankers grant these loans under one-sided conditions. Today, the average loan price has reached 17 percent per annum. This is now the average rate. And there is even a higher percentage: 23 percent, even 24 percent per annum for a loan. In a short time, the total percentage rate per loan grows to astronomical sums, leaving the debtor nation on the edge of bankruptcy.

Such is the history, for example, of Mexico. It now owes 85 billion dollars. And all these debt payments generate the need to search continually for more and more new loans. Thus, nothing remains for the industrial and social development of the debtor nation.

[Question] How does this situation relate to the economic and political struggle in Latin American countries?

[Answer] Recently in the capital of Ecuador, Quito, a conference of the heads of states and governments of Latin American countries occurred in which the painful questions of external indebtedness were discussed. At the conference they tried to reach an agreement not only to censor the plundering policy of international banks, but also to set forth a collective overview of the conditions of external financial indebtedness. The financial and economic crises endured by Latin American countries is giving birth to the struggle of the workers, as well as petty and mid-level bourgeois nationalists in defense of their vital interests. Thus, the battle often exceeds the framework of economic needs alone.

In Uruguay, for example, for the first time, many employers took part in a general strike. All the suppliers of agricultural products struck as a whole. These events showed that the country is on the eve of huge and inevitable changes, because there never has been such national unity. In all probability, the days of military dictatorship in Uruguay are approaching the end. The fascist regime in Chile also, not knowing how to overcome the economic crisis, is cracking at the seams.

12318

CSO: 1807/176

INTERNATIONAL

ROLE OF ORTHODOX CHURCHES IN AMERICA ANALYZED

Moscow SShA: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA in Russian No 10, Oct 1981 pp 101-108

[Article by S. B. Filatov : "Orthodoxy on American Ground"]

[Text] Together with the Protestant and Catholic churches, as well as Judaism, the Orthodox churches now are beginning to play a more and more conspicuous role in the United States. Exact statistics on the number of Orthodox believers in the United States are lacking, but according to some estimates there are up to 4.6 million of them there.¹

The expression "American Orthodoxy" itself sounds rather strange. The image of an Orthodox priest somehow is not part of the picture of modern America. But not so long ago, imagining a rabbi taking part in a presidential inauguration, as well as a Catholic president coming to power, was inconceivable, too. American bourgeois society possesses a tremendous capacity for absorbing the churches initially alien to it and Americanizing them. This capacity follows from the very nature of that society, which is notable for its age-old religious pluralism and recognizing the immense value of "religion in general," any religion, and at the same time declaring atheism an un-American manifestation.²

This has made the task of adapting easier for immigrants. If American society had some single religion blended with a national consciousness, the heterodox immigrant would be doomed either to remain an alien or to change his religion, which would not be easy for him to do, naturally. But the bourgeois society of the United States does not demand that the immigrant change his religion, and what is more, it encourages his traditional religiousness as a counterbalance to atheism, fraught with "disruptive" tendencies.

However, without requiring that the immigrant change his church, American society demands changes in the church itself. These demands do not directly involve the dogmatic core of the faith, but they affect the most diverse aspects of the life and structure of the church. The church must be Americanized not only ethically (and shift to the English language in the process), but ideologically as well, that is, it must support the position of religious tolerance and recognize the bourgeois-democratic system of the United States as the best

and ideally suitable for its religious principles, and it must be inspired with "American patriotism" and make its own contribution to the "common religious" consecration of American institutions. Organizational Americanization--bringing the organizational structure into line with new ideological principles --always contributes to ideological Americanization.

These demands are not made obtrusively, not flagrantly, but as if by life itself. And inasmuch as they are relatively peripheral from the point of view of religious dogma, all immigrant churches in time embark on the path of such Americanization. Adaptation of immigrants who believe in these churches is accomplished more easily, because it takes place without a break with one of the most important institutions which link him with the past, with the motherland.

But although Americanization is carried out in all the immigrant churches, each time it encounters specific difficulties associated with the peculiarities in doctrine and organization of a given church, and proceeds by its own special path.

* * *

Orthodoxy appeared on American soil relatively late, and its Americanization is being carried out in significantly less time than, say, the Americanization of Catholicism, which took root in the colonial era.

Orthodoxy was brought to America by Russian missionaries in Alaska who had christened the Aleuts and Indians (about half of Alaska's native residents are still Orthodox) and had attended to the small Russian settlements. Two monks among them were singled out--German the "miracle worker" and Yuvnaliy, the priest Ioann Veniaminov, an outstanding linguist, expert in the Aleut and Indian languages, who later became Moscow's Metropolitan Innokentiy. In 1872, after the sale of Alaska, the episcopate (since 1905, the archiepiscopate) was moved to San Francisco, and later, in 1909, to New York. At approximately the same time the flow of immigration begins from Orthodox countries (or from those with a significant number of Orthodox believers)--Greece, Russia, Romania, Albania and Serbia--and immigration of Orthodox Arabs, as well as of the uniates of Austria-Hungary, which come into conflict in the United States with the Catholic hierarchy, which struggled against their separatism, and convert to Orthodoxy. All this motley immigration was under the church jurisdiction of the Russian hierarchs who were appointed by the Holy Synod in Russia. It was difficult for these hierarchs, despite the fact that they demonstrated considerable flexibility in creating national episcopates (and that Catholicism did not come) to keep in check the centrifugal tendencies of their basically non-Russian flock, and after the victory of the October Revolution, when the Russian Orthodox Church was deprived of state support and proved to be in a state of schism, this was not possible at all.

National-centrifugal tendencies and movement to the forefront initially of precisely the national aspect of church ideology are characteristic in the United States for all immigrant churches. In the Old World, the believers belonging to various nationalities live in various historical regions and states, and in

the United States they find themselves side by side with each other. Meanwhile, the church there is an institution which links the immigrant with the past, and he wants it to be exactly as in the motherland, made up of "his people," led by "his people," a "little island of his people in a world of foreigners." Especially as the worship and "tradition" of the independent Orthodox churches contain many individual features linked with the history and culture of a given country and with a given church (national saints, icons that are particularly revered, and so forth).

Throughout the 19th Century, Catholicism was torn by the strife of different national factions, the proponents and opponents of the creation of episcopates of the national type, but the powerful international organization of this church was able to suppress the centrifugal tendencies for the most part.³ Orthodoxy, deprived of a single national organizational center and permitting worship in various languages, could not do this. As a result, Orthodox churches of 13 nationalities, including those which do not have their own separate churches in the Old World, now exist in the United States. Some of them came into existence without the sanction of any canonical centers and have peculiarities of organization and worship which make their orthodoxy "questionable" from the point of view of Orthodox canons.⁴ The Ukrainian nationalist Orthodox churches are of this type.

The origin of Orthodoxy's organizational fragmentation was not only national separatism, but schisms on purely political ground as well, also inconceivable in Catholicism. After 1917, Russian Orthodoxy in the United States, in particular, found itself split up into three groupings--into parishes directly subordinate to the Moscow patriarch, into parishes subordinate to the white emigre "Karlovac"⁵ hierarchy (the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia), and into one which vacillated initially between the Moscow Patriarchate and the "Karlovac" hierarchy, actually independent of the Metropolitanate. After World War II, similar splits took place in all the churches canonically linked with the hierarchies in socialist countries. As always, the political struggle in the churches was attended by the struggle of the different groupings for power.⁶ As a result, organizational chaos developed: 26 Orthodox churches in the United States exist in the most diverse canonical subordinations and interrelations.

The Protestant churches in the United States also have undergone schism repeatedly, but the situation in Protestantism and Orthodoxy is markedly different, for Protestantism does not recognize the concept of canonicity inherent in Orthodoxy, the obligatory recognition of the church as "legal" and "orthodox" by church centers independent of each other (including the patriarchs of Constantinople, Antioch and so forth). This requirement for recognition of canonicity, necessary for self-confirmation of the church as orthodox, creates a dependence of the Orthodox churches on each other which does not exist in Protestantism and gives rise to special, extremely complex relations among them in cases when a weak center, but one which is recognized as unquestionably canonical, uses this recognition as a tool for pressure and expansion of its influence.

* * *

The splits of Orthodox churches in accordance with their national character do not complicate, but rather facilitate the process of Americanization, creating organizations of persons with a similar culture, placed in similar conditions, encountering similar problems. The generations take each other's place, a larger and larger and larger number of parishioners have been born in America, and in the establishment of their own educational institutions (the largest of them is the Saint Vladimir Academy with a seminary of the Russian Metropolitanate) and among the clergy (lower, or rather higher, later on), a larger and larger percent are natives of the United States. And while the 1920's were a period of establishing national Orthodox churches with worship in national languages, their gradual shift to English begins in the 1950's. The first to shift to the English language was the Antioch (Arab) church, then the Albanian (which created its own national liturgy for the first time precisely in the United States). The Russian Orthodox Church in America, as well as the Greek Archiepiscopate, where the process of Americanization is proceeding with particular difficulty because of the very close ties with Greece and the Constantinople Patriarchate and a significant element of nationalism in the ideology⁸, are in the process of shifting to English.

Under these conditions, the old problems and lines of delimitation lose meaning to some extent, and new problems common to the various Orthodox churches appear which are associated with their more and more active Americanization. After a period of fragmentation, the searches for unity and, at the same time, organizational separation from foreign national centers begin.⁹

While in Catholicism the organizational independence of one national church or another from the Vatican is excluded dogmatically, Orthodoxy always has been divided into autocephalous churches, and theoretically the establishment of the next new church with the consent of existing autocephalous churches is completely possible. In practice, however, it runs into serious difficulties.

The fact is that the patriarchates located outside the United States to which American Orthodox churches are subordinate are extremely interested in these churches as their own strong base in the United States. Historically it has turned out that the most important patriarchates canonically (that is, standing in the first four places in the canonical hierarchy)--the ecumenical Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem patriarchates--exist in the territory of Muslim countries, and they are weak and dependent on foreign support. For this reason, in struggling to expand their influence in the United States, which provides them with such support, they have aggravated the organizational chaos and taken under their jurisdiction the churches which need canonical legalization, generating various forms of dissidence as a result¹⁰, and when some kind of autonomy is offered to the American churches they concede only forcibly, when refusal of such autonomy can mean the loss of canonical jurisdiction over a given church or when consent to autonomy means acquiring jurisdiction over a church not dependent previously on a given patriarchate. Only the Moscow Patriarchate has proceeded to grant full independence to an American church, giving autocephaly in 1970 to the Russian Metropolitanate, which became the Orthodox Church in America (OCA), and consenting to the transfer to this church of the majority of parishes under its direct control.

And inasmuch as there cannot be two autocephalous churches in one territory, the problem of achieving unity of the Orthodox churches in the United States is inseparably linked with the problem of their organizational independence. The struggle of the different American churches (and patriarchates with which they are linked) in American Orthodoxy is to determine under precisely whose aegis such unification will be carried out.¹¹

Two centers are laying claim to the role of leader in such unification--the Constantinople Patriarchate (and the Greek Archiepiscopate in the United States which is canonically subordinate to it, the head of which is at the same time the vicegerent of the patriarch in the United States¹²) and the Orthodox Church in America.

The Constantinople Patriarchate, on the basis of its interpretation of the canons, lays claim to leadership of all Orthodox churches located outside the established territorial limits of independent Orthodox churches. In addition to the Greek Archiepiscopate, it holds in subjection in the United States a number of small American national churches (one Ukrainian, one Belorussian, one Albanian, the Carpatho-Russian and the Estonian).

The Russian Orthodox Church in the United States is the first Orthodox church on American ground from which individual national churches later detached themselves, and in addition, it is the only one which has received autocephaly from its canonical center. Even before obtaining autocephaly, in 1960, one of the Romanian churches entered it on the rights of autonomy, and in the 1970's, one of the Albanian and one of the Bulgarian churches did so.¹³ Its Saint Vladimir Academy has all-Orthodox importance and trains personnel for a number of American Orthodox churches. However the granting of autocephaly to it by Moscow led to impassioned protests from the Constantinople patriarch and the Greek Archiepiscopate in the United States. The majority of Orthodox churches thus have not recognized the autocephalous status of the OCA.

It has become evident that the chances for unification of these churches either under the aegis of the Constantinople Patriarchate or under the aegis of the OCA are not great. A third way of putting the situation in order within American Orthodoxy and unifying it looks more promising.

In 1957, at the initiative of Archbishop Iakovos, the Permanent Conference of Canonical Orthodox Bishops of America (PKKPYe), in which bishops from the majority of Orthodox churches took part, was established. Not one of the Orthodox churches has a privileged position in the conference. In theory, the conference is a deliberative organ, although it is continuously acquiring different institutions which work out a common line for the Orthodox churches, such as the Theological Society and different permanent commissions which develop an all-Orthodox position on different problems. Some leaders of American churches which are taking part in the PKKPYe are calling for expansion of the rights of the conference and turning it into a canonical organ--the Orthodox Synod in America, which could select its own head in the future. But in the meantime there is no consent by the autocephalous churches of the Old World, which is necessary for the canonicity of such an organ, and it will be very

difficult to obtain it: not one of them is interested in resolving "the American problem," that is, the fate of the Orthodox diaspora in the United States, judging from everything.¹⁴

The principal church outside the PKKPYe is the "Karlovac" church, or the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia. This anticommunist, traditionalist and nationalist church serves as the center of attraction for similar churches and groups of Bulgarian, Romanian and Greek Orthodox believers, creating a kind of reactionary "counterunification" opposing the PKKPYe.

* * *

The organizational aspects of the Americanization of Orthodoxy not only amount to the achievement of independence and unity, but also are linked with the accommodation of its structure to the situation characteristic for the United States of a voluntary and unofficial church. In other words, Orthodoxy must consent to grant laymen certain rights to manage the church. And here the archaism of the Orthodox organization proves to be its advantage, and makes democratization easier for it.

But again, Catholicism serves as an example of an extremely centralized and efficiently developed "rigid" organization. Despite all its ideological transformation and its defense of the political principles of bourgeois democracy, expansion of laymen's rights takes place in it extremely slowly, and its internal structure remains purely authoritarian, intended rather for monopolistic supremacy in society than for the situation of a voluntary and unofficial church.

On the contrary, the lack of centralization and the inadequately consolidated dogmatic rights of the clergy, which in the past made the Orthodox hierarchy defenseless against absolutist tendencies of secular rule and contributed to the autocratic tendencies in Byzantium and Russia, under other conditions weaken its resistance to the striving to take part in administration of the church by the mass of ordinary believers.¹⁵

The significant role of laymen was characteristic of American Orthodoxy even during the period of its subordination to the Holy Synod, both in creating and controlling the parishes of mutual assistance organizations ("brotherhoods," brought from the Western Ukraine and found very much in place in the United States), as well as in laymen's participation in churchwide councils, the first of which was established in 1907. After 1917, both the Russian Metropolitanate and all the churches which had detached themselves from it established an organizational structure combining electivity with the rule of the episcopate and the clergy, roughly the same way they are combined in the Episcopalian Church (plus, let us add, they generated a network of diverse quasi-church organizations of laymen).

Of course, democratization of church organization is accompanied by a struggle, sometimes (as in elections for metropolitan in the Orthodox Church in America in 1965 and 1977) bitter,¹⁶ between laymen and the hierarchy, during which, as a rule, the laymen personify the beginning of Americanization and the hierarchy the old immigrant values.¹⁷

* * *

The organizational democratization of Orthodoxy is linked both with accommodation of the church to the previously mentioned voluntary and unofficial situation and with the influence of ideological Americanization and adoption of the American bourgeois system of values.

Ideological Americanization involves primarily the reinterpretation of ideas about the "ideal" status of the church in society.

While the monarchically inclined Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia, which resists Americanization, sees its ideal situation as a state church in an autocratic state, the Americanized churches (including the Russian Orthodox Church in America) are more and more affirming as a norm and ideal their own status as a voluntary church in a bourgeois-democratic society. At the same time, the traditional ideas about the norm are being changed in a radical and paradoxical manner. The symbiosis of the church and an autocratic state which existed for 1,500 years in Byzantium and Russia is beginning to be considered not as the norm, but as a deviation from it, as a "historical mistake"; the official church is seen as a victim of the tyranny of autocracy. In the interpretation of history, independent church figures opposing the tyranny of autocracy (Metropolitan Filipp (Kolychev), killed by order of Ivan the Terrible in 1569, is especially revered) are moved to the forefront. They see in them something like the defenders of "rights and freedoms" in the modern bourgeois-democratic conception.

But the closer that Americanization comes to the dogmatic and religious nucleus of Orthodox Church ideology, the more difficult these changes become. Nevertheless, the process of Americanization and the struggle around it, obviously, will affect the deep strata of church ideology in the final analysis, too. Recognition of the Byzantine symbiosis of church and state as "not the ideal" and "not the norm" will inevitably entail reinterpretation of those aspects of worship and theological tenets which emerged during the period of this symbiosis and are linked with it. Hence the special interest shown by American theologians in ancient, precouncil Christianity (and which can serve as the basis for ecumenical contacts).

However, the traditionalism of Orthodoxy rules out rapid and radical changes. The changes in worship of the churches of the PKKPYe, which to the ultratraditionalists of the "Karlovac" church look almost like a repudiation of Orthodoxy (for example, shaven or smoking priests, walking outside the church without clerical vestments), affect only the external aspects of worship. Traditionalism also is preserved in the field of moral philosophy and the prohibition approved in 1978 by the Greek Archiepiscopate on marriage to believers in churches which do not recognize the Nikeyskiy symbol of faith, mainly Mormons.¹⁸

The ideological transformation of American Orthodoxy is inseparably linked with the raising of its consciousness. In the process, it often happens that those aspects of American Orthodoxy which may be considered as testimony of its "inferiority" begin to be depicted as special qualities. Thus, the "ragged" nature of Orthodoxy in the United States, which is made up of many national churches, is being ideologically reinterpreted and is becoming an argument for affirmation of its special mission and evidence that a synthesis is taking place in it of the various national traditions and that "Orthodoxy in general" is being cultivated.¹⁹

An important aspect of ideological Americanization is the creation of their own, American church tradition and national-church symbols. The first American saints--German Alyaskinskiy and Metropolitan Innokentiy noted above--were canonized by the Orthodox Church in America in the 1970's. The day of 24 September was declared a holiday of American saints. In 1980, two more missionaries who died in Alaska--Bishop Ioasaf and the monk Yuvenaliy--as well as the Orthodox Aleut Petr, tortured by the Spanish Inquisition, were canonized as local saints. The Greek Archiepiscopate found a "miracle icon" of the Mother of God.²⁰

* * *

To the extent that Orthodox churches are Americanized, they lose their exotic nature in Americans' eyes and become normal, respectable churches.

The conversions to Orthodoxy by native Americans which was previously unthinkable now is becoming a more and more frequent occurrence (of course, the conversions from Orthodoxy to other American churches has always taken place), and the moral rigorism, mysticism and traditionalism of Orthodoxy attract mainly the conservative elements among Catholics and members of the Episcopalian Church, that is, the version of Protestantism closest to Orthodoxy, which is now being rapidly liberalized.²¹ The present Bishop of Hartford and New England in the Orthodox Church in America, Dmitriy (Roysner), is a former Texas Baptist. In 1979 two Catholic cloisters--a monastery and a nunnery--changed over to Orthodoxy. Orthodox senators, congressmen and mayors have made their appearance. The first Orthodox senator was an American of Arab extraction, J. Abourezk; generally the majority of Orthodox believers in elected positions are Greeks.

A turning point in relations with other American churches was the entry of the most important Orthodox churches, together with the basic liberal-Protestant churches, into the ecumenical National Council of Churches of Christ (NNTsKh) in 1950.

Significantly later (basically because of the Vatican's opposition), relations began to be developed between the Catholic and Orthodox churches in the United States. However, beginning in 1980 (after John Paul II's audiences with the ecumenical Patriarch Dmitrios in Istanbul and formation of a permanent commission of the representatives of both churches with the aim of their unification in the future), noticeable progress is observed here. The cooperation of

The overall reinforcement of American Orthodoxy, of course, involves reinforcement of its political significance as well.

In domestic political matters in the United States, Orthodox believers, as well as Catholics, maintain liberal positions similar to those held by the Protestant churches and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in some instances, but at other times they maintain conservative positions, close to the Protestant right. Thus, on the one hand, Orthodox churches are unconditional supporters of the civil rights of blacks. As long ago as 1965, Greek Archbishop Iakovos took part in the famous protest march organized in Selma (Alabama) by M. L. King. On the other hand, on such questions as the legalization of abortion, prohibition of pornography, and their attitude toward homosexuals' "civil rights," they differ from the National Council of Churches of Christ, that is, they hold sharply negative positions. The coexistence of Orthodox believers and the liberal Protestants in the National Council of Churches of Christ is by no means smooth. The council's liberal social activism arouses the dissatisfaction of the Orthodox believers. From the midst of their hierarchs and theologians who contrast it with the "celestial," mystical nature of Orthodoxy, votes are even heard periodically on leaving the council.

While gradual entry into American domestic political life is one of the natural aspects of Americanization, the incompleteness of the process of Americanizing Orthodoxy itself is demonstrated by the predominance in Orthodox churches' political activity given to problems of the countries from which Orthodox immigrants came. Thus, the Greek Archiepiscopate is lobbying energetically in support of Greece and the Greek community on Cyprus in their conflict with Turkey and Turkish Cypriots, activity which has important political significance for Greece.²⁶

The Antioch (Arab) Archiepiscopate is supporting efforts by the Arab lobby in the struggle against American Zionists. The Orthodox priest Raffin once headed the²⁷ largest Arab organization in the United States, the American Arab Congress.

But in the process of Americanization this kind of automatic support for "their own" gives way before a more complex position: the church is more and more serving not only as a tool for pressure on the U.S. Government, but also as a champion of the American "values" learned by it, and consequently it is becoming a champion of American influence beyond U.S. borders.

The evolution of the foreign policy positions of the churches of immigrants from socialist countries, naturally, is proceeding by another path. It is characteristic that the most "zoological" forms of anticommunism are peculiar to the churches that are least Americanized and which retain a vivid nationalistic coloration, such as the Russian Orthodox Church Abroad. The attitude of the more Americanized churches such as the Orthodox Church in America is significantly more complex, and various forces and tendencies are operating here. First of all, they are loyal to the Orthodox churches in socialist countries, unlike the "Karlovac" believers. Leaders of the OCA, in particular, visit the USSR regularly. During World War II this church called upon its flock to pray

for the victory of the Red Army and the Soviet people. But members of the "Karlovac" church and churches like them came out during the war in the role of direct accomplices of the Hitlerites or at least were not in sympathy with the antifascist struggle. To this day their anticommunism is still steadfast, at a time when the intensification and relaxation of anti-Soviet attitudes in the OCA is linked to a large extent with the overall fluctuations in the international climate.

Factors such as the effort to maintain ties with the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union and national feelings also exert influence on the Orthodox Church in America. Finally, by closely collaborating with the liberal Protestant churches, which hold critical positions with regard to U.S. foreign policy, it is again observing prudence and moderation in its positions with regard to the USSR and is taking part in the struggle for peace and detente.

FOOTNOTES

1. Of the 26 Orthodox churches in the United States, the largest in number of believers are the Greek Orthodox Archiepiscopate of North and South America (about 2 million), the Orthodox Church in America (the former Russian Metropolitanate, about 1 million), and the Antioch (Arab) Archiepiscopate (about 200,000). A. Piepcorn, "Profiles in Belief--The Religious Bodies of the United States and Canada," Vol 1, San Francisco, 1978.
2. General characteristics of the process of Americanizing churches are examined in the monograph by D. Ye. Furman, "Religion and Social Conflicts in the United States," Moscow, 1980.
3. The Polish National Catholic Church, which now has basically lost its national character, nevertheless split away from the Catholic Church in the United States.
4. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church (autocephalous, that is, completely independent) was founded at a council in Kiev in 1921 by Ukrainian nationalists. It has significant differences with other Orthodox churches in its ceremonies and is not recognized by most of them. At a council in Kiev in 1930, it announced its self-dissolution, and during the Fascist occupation was reconstituted in the territory of the Ukraine. Now, split into a number of churches, it exists only among anti-Soviet nationalist emigres.
5. It is called the "Karlovac" church because its center was originally located in Serbia, in Sremski Karlovci. This church repudiates recognition of the Moscow Patriarchate in any form for the latter's loyalty to Soviet rule. In 1944 the center of this church (part of its hierarchs proceeded to collaborate with the Hitlerites) was relocated in Munich, and in 1951, in New York. The canonical Orthodox patriarchates do not support church relations with it.

6. One of the schisms in the American Orthodox churches--the separation of the small Holy Greek Orthodox Church of America from the Greek Archiepiscopate in 1964--took place in connection with the struggle for democratization in the archiepiscopate. The new church, not being recognized by the canonical majority of churches, grants broad rights to laymen. Another Greek schism--the "old believers"--was linked with the transference to the United States of the struggle of traditionalist and "modernizing" (very relative!) groupings in the Orthodox Church in Greece (A. Piepcorn, Op. cit.).
7. Three Russian, three Greek, the Antioch, four Ukrainian, two Belorussian, the Carpatho-Russian, Estonian, Finnish, two Bulgarian, two Serbian, the Macedonian, three Romanian and two Albanian.
8. See, for example, A. Angel, "The Greek Story of Canton, Ohio," Canton, Ohio, 1974, pp 50-57, 191-220, as well as TIME, 16 August 1968, p 42.
9. The break of the anticommunist and nationalistic groupings which were separated into special churches with corresponding national centers in the socialist countries is a special process which has nothing in common with the searches for independence cited, for such breaks which are political in nature are not linked with their "natural" Americanization.
10. Thus, the extremely weak Alexandria Patriarchate even took under its jurisdiction the Holy Greek Orthodox Church, the nationalistic Ukrainian Orthodox Church and a small Serbian church, the conformity of which to Orthodoxy is questionable.
11. Similar problems also arise in other countries with a significant number of Orthodox immigrants from various countries (in France, Australia, Argentina), but they do not become as acute there.
12. The Greek Archiepiscopate in the United States, in the struggle to expand influence in American Orthodoxy, is guided by the canonical authority of the Constantinople patriarch. American archbishops have the prospect of becoming Constantinople patriarchs, that is, to assume the highest order in world Orthodoxy, as in 1949, when American Archbishop Athenagoras (Spiru), who came to Istanbul in H. Truman's personal aircraft, became the patriarch; after Athenagoras' death, Archbishop Iakovos (Kukuzis) nearly became the ecumenical patriarch as well. In its relations with the Turkish authorities the patriarchate is supported by the political influence of the archiepiscopate in the United States. But relations between the archiepiscopate and the patriarchate are not smooth at all, for the patriarchate opposes any extension of the archiepiscopate's autonomy and any manifestations of its Americanization.
13. "Yearbook of the Orthodox Church," Munich, 1978, p 198.

14. Theoretically the problem of the "orthodox diaspora" can be resolved in still another way--in the course of the Ecumenical Council of Orthodox Churches, which is the highest organ of Orthodoxy (until its convocation the majority of patriarchs also postpone solution of a problem). However, the council's convocation is linked with solution of extraordinarily complex problems of a political, church, and even a material nature. For this reason, its convocation cannot be expected very soon yet.
15. In Catholicism, the degree of subordination to temporal power to which the Orthodox Church has been subjected in Orthodox states is impossible, and to the same extent, that degree of participation in church affairs by the community of believers which has developed in countries where Orthodoxy has proved to be the religion of a minority (Poland, the Ottoman Empire, Austria-Hungary) also is inconceivable in Catholicism.
16. In the Orthodox Church in America in 1970, natives of the United States made up 80 percent of the laymen, 65 percent of the priests, and only one-third of the bishops. This means that the ideological lines of the episcopate and the laymen must be very diverse, and the struggle between them is to a significant extent one concerning problems of Americanization. In other churches, the episcopate in which the proportion of natives of the United States is even smaller than in the OCA, in struggling for power, also puts up resistance at the same time to Americanization (for example, there is only one native of the United States among bishops in the Greek Archiepiscopate. "The Orthodox Yearbook," Munich, 1978). Such a struggle also is under way in the Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia, which perhaps in time will influence its transformation and lead to its gradual withdrawal from the current extremely anti-Soviet, nationalistic and traditionalist position.
17. Only as a result of the elections for metropolitan at the Montreal Council in 1977 did a native of the United States--Feodosiy (Lazor)--become the head of the OCA for the first time.
18. THE WASHINGTON POST, 2 April 1978.
19. "Orthodox America, 1784-1976," edited by C. Tarasar, New York, 1975, p 236.
20. It is characteristic that the nationalistic Russian Orthodox Church Abroad canonized two Russian Orthodox figures of the last and next to the last centuries who are popular in religious circles--Ioann Kronshtadtskiy and Kseriya Peterburgskaya, whose activity did not have the slightest relationship to the United States.
21. Recognition in the magazine NATIONAL REVIEW of businessman (Keta) Mano is significant. In the article "I Am Leaving the Episcopalian Church" he writes that social activism and indulgence toward immorality have become typical not only for the Episcopalian Church, but for all Protestantism as well, and "the parasites also have laid their eggs" even in Catholicism. But in Orthodoxy, to which he converted, "as a true Christian" he "deals with God." (NATIONAL REVIEW, 20 July 1979, pp 931-932).

22. I. Meiendorff, "L'Eglise Orthodox Hier et Aujourd'hui" [The Orthodox Church Yesterday and Today], Paris, 1970, p 119.
23. A. Douropulos, "What Is a Greek Orthodox?" in "Religions in America," New York, 1975.
24. The theological Holy Cross College of the Greek Archiepiscopate, where priests are trained, including for the countries of Africa, as well as specialists in the Greek language, culture, history and international relations, also has a significance which extends beyond the limits of the United States. The "Karlovac" church also has the Holy Trinity Academy and Seminary attached to the monastery in Jordanville (State of New York).
25. "Orthodox America," p 321.
26. The peak of this activity was the struggle for retention of the embargo on arms deliveries to Turkey in 1978, when it organized a demonstration of 11,000 people at the Capitol (INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 18 April 1978). The fact that in August 1978 the conflict between Archbishop Iakovos and the Constantinople patriarch was resolved through the mediation of the then minister of foreign affairs of Greece, (Rallis), attests to the importance of this activity for Greece.
27. On the activity of Orthodox and other Arab Christians in support of Arab countries in the conflict with Israel, see Ph. Kayal and I. Kayal, "The Syrian-Lebanese in America," New York, 1975; TIME, August 1968, p 42.

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8936

CSO: 1830/394

INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN CLERGYMEN TOUR CENTRAL ASIA

GF231507 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Representatives of the DRA Muslims who paid a 10-day visit of our homeland departed Tashkent for Kabul on 22 April. During their stay, they visited Uzbek SSR, Tajik SSR, and Turkmen SSR. They traveled to towns and cities, industrial factories, kolkhozes, boarding houses, medical institutions, and preschool training centers for youths.

The representatives of the DRA Muslims acquainted themselves with new establishments and historic monuments in Tashkent, Samarkand, Dushanbe and Ashkhabad and performed prayers with local clergymen in mosques.

In a statement to our correspondent, Sadreddin Saheb, the head of visiting DRA Muslims, said the following:

In your country, we have seen many great achievements in all domains of life. We have acquainted ourselves with the religious freedom of the Muslims and with the rights enjoyed by Soviet citizens. What we have observed in the Soviet Central Asian republics constitutes an important example for the DRA which is setting up a new life.

CSO: 1836/40

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

CEMA WATER RESOURCES CONFERENCE--In Tashkent on 10 April the fourth session of leaders of the CEMA countries' water resource agencies began its work. The problem of effective purification of effluents, including the processing and utilization of sediment deposits, is under discussion by delegations of specialists from the water resource agencies of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia. The working group's session will last 4 days. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Apr 84 p 4]

WATER RESOURCES CONFERENCE ENDS--The intensive development of industry and of the economy of the socialist countries is directly tied to environmental protection measures, especially to the purification of effluents, as noted by V.N. Shvetsov, deputy director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute "Vodgeo" and chairman of the session. At this session of the working group there was an exchange of opinions on the basic directions of scientific technical research in this field. Most of the attention was given to the thorough cleaning of effluents and the processing and utilization of sediment deposits, as well as to the lowering of capital and operational expenditures toward these goals. Ideas on further cooperative work in this field among the CEMA members were also discussed. The participants in the session acquainted themselves with the work of the Salarskaya Water Aeration Installation. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Apr 84 p 2]

KAZAKH OFFICIAL IN KABUL--(KAZTAG) Days of Soviet-Afghan Friendship will begin on 16 April in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with the participation of representatives of Soviet Kazakhstan. A delegation of Kazakhstan society, headed by Sh. Zh. Zhanybekov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, has flown to Kabul to participate. [Excerpt] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 6]

SWISS GROUP IN ALMA-ATA--(KAZTAG) In accordance with the cooperation plan, it has been decided to hold Days of the USSR, featuring the Kazakh SSR, in Switzerland. A delegation from Geneva has arrived in Alma-Ata for negotiations in connection with the carrying out of this important measure. Members of the delegation were Armand Forel, president of the Switzerland-USSR Association, member of the Swiss Labor Party Central Committee and honorary deputy in the federal parliament; Teresa Schneider, deputy president of the Bern division of the Switzerland-USSR Association; and Collette van der Muelle, association national secretary. [Excerpt] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 3]

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS IN UZBEKISTAN--(UZTAG) A delegation of the Socialist Party of (Francophone) Belgium, headed by Andre Kools, a member of the leadership of that party, is becoming acquainted with the life of the republic. Andre Kools and other members of the delegation were received in the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and in the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 4]

FRG BANKERS IN TASHKENT-- (UZTAG) A regular session of the expert group on banking and finance questions of the USSR-FRG commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation has been held in Tashkent. Senior executives of the largest FRG commercial banks, and representatives of the USSR State Bank, the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade and the USSR Ministries of Foreign Trade and Finance, took part. The participants of the meeting were received in the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 6]

CSO: 1807/202

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

SIBERIAN RIVER DIVERSION PREPARATIONS--The mobile mechanized column of the Andizhan Irrigation Construction Trust will soon begin work in the city of Tobol'sk in the Tyumenskaya Oblast. By the outset of the current season from 20 to 30 mobile living quarter units will be prepared for northern conditions and the necessary forces and resources will be concentrated at the site. It is indicated in the Basic Directions for Economic Development in our country that provisions must be made during the years of the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans for diverting a part of the flow from Siberian rivers into Central Asia. This is precisely what the expedition from the "Soyuzgiprovdokhoz" Institute will be doing. The length of the proposed canal is 5,000 kilometers. The work will [be] conducted by the shift method. In May the first 200 envoys from Andizhan will begin work in Western Siberia. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 2]

CSO: 1830/431

REGIONAL

UZBEK DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON RUSSIAN TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent RUSSKIY YAZYK I LITERATURA V UZBEKSKOY SHKOLE in Russian No 2, 1984 (March-April) carries on pages 51-57 a 1,500-word article by N.R. Rakhmanov, deputy minister of education of the Uzbek SSR, on the methods of training Uzbeks for jobs as teachers of Russian.

Rakhmanov says the Russian language exerts an unusually great attraction on the non-Russian population of Uzbekistan. Russian is studied in republic schools by virtue of the wishes of parents and pupils alike and is one of the basic subjects of elementary education on which 49 hours per week is spent. Even more time (75 hours) is devoted to this subject in the republic's accelerated curriculum schools.

Moreover, students in the nationality schools are divided into groups in order to facilitate language instruction. It is clear that such flexibility places special demands on the Russian-teaching cadres when carried out on so large a scale as this. Today there are 26,395 Russian teachers in the republic. By 1990 this number is scheduled to grow to 46,930.

The schools of our republic are also grateful to those Russian and Ukrainian colleagues who have sent 7,670 Russian teachers with diplomas from central institutions of higher learning to aid in the training of local Uzbek youth to become Russian teachers.

Uzbeks are sent to a number of the central VUZes, for example, in Moscow, Saratov, Voroshilovgrad, Stavropol', Kamenets-Podol'skiy, Kherson, Khar'kov, Ivanov, Belgorod, Nikolayev, Taganrog, Kirovgrad. There are now 2,122 students from Uzbekistan in these institutions. Next year the number of students accepted by the philology departments in the pedagogical institutes of the Ukraine and RSFSR will double, and the number of first year students will be greater than 900.

A list gives the names of 19 distinguished teachers in Moscow, Khar'kov, and Stavropol' for whose long service in Russian teaching the Uzbek SSR has expressed its gratitude in awards.

There are now 237 students from Uzbekistan studying at the Stavropol' Pedagogic Institute, an institution with years of experience in teaching students from the non-Russian republics. Included in this experience was a one-time Kalmyk Department; youth from the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR were trained as teachers here.

Another such institution with similar long-term experience in preparing non-Russian pedagogs is the Saratov Pedagogic Institute in which many specialists were trained for the nationality schools of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. At present 237 students from Surkhandar'inskaya Oblast are studying there together with a group from Fergana doing student teaching.

There is a good reason to conclude that the central VUZes are providing our republic with a good supplement to our teachers of Russian language and literature curricula. Twice in recent years representatives of these central institutes have gathered in Tashkent in order to work together with our educators toward improving the preparation of Russian philologists.

Shortcomings in training pedagogs for teaching Russian have to do with the selection process for students who will study in the central VUZes. In particular, the educators of pedagogic institutes in Khorezm, Termez, and Syrdar'ya must give more attention to the suitability of their candidates for these programs. It is recommended that more weight be given to the applications of students who have completed boarding schools and schools with accelerated Russian curricula.

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REGIONAL

SLYUNKOV ADDRESSES SOVETSKIY ELECTORATE OF MINSK

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 23 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Belta: "The Unanimity and Solidarity"]

[Text] Our republic's working people, as all Soviet people, make efforts to successfully carry out far-reaching plans of communist construction outlined by the party. This has been clearly manifested during preparations for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and meetings of workers with candidates for deputies.

A meeting of voters from the Minsk-Soviet Voting District with Nikolay Nikitovich Slyun'kov, candidate for deputy to the Union Council of the Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the BSSR Central Committee took place 21 February at the Minsk Belorussian State Concert Hall.

G. S. Tarazevich, first secretary of the KPB [Belorussian Communist Party] gorkom opened the meeting.

Meeting participants enthusiastically chose the honorary presidium among members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

I. Ya. Yerokhovets, installer at the Minsk computer engineering production association and the candidate's agent told about N. N. Slyun'kov's life and called on voters to unanimously cast their votes for candidates of the indestructible block of communists and non-members when the election day arrives.

P. V. Zyl', general director of the Belorussian Optical-Mechanical Association, G. Z. Lopanik, installer at the production association imeni Lenin and deputy chairman of the BSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V. P. Platonov, director of the BSSR Academy of Sciences Mathematics Institute and the Lenin prize laureate, L. N. Syroyegina, first secretary of the Minsk Council Party Raykon, A. A. Anikeychik, BSSR national artist, and Ye.I. Kolosova, student at the Belorussian Polytechnic Institute, spoke at the meeting, as well.

They spoke about Soviet people's solidarity with the Communist Party and its Lenin-inspired Central Committee and those bodies' dedicated efforts to increasing the power of our Motherland. Furthermore, the speakers expressed

their warm approval of both resolutions adopted at the February 1984 special CPSU Central Committee Plenum and premises and conclusions contained in the statement of K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and unanimously declared their support for these documents.

N.N. Slyun'kov also delivered a statement, which was warmly accepted by all participants.

"First of all", he said, "I would like to express my sincere gratitude to collectives of enterprises, institutions, and organizations of Minsk's Sovetsk and Pervomaysk rayons and all voters of the district for the great honor they bestowed upon me by nominating me as a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"Being a plenipotentiary representative of the people in our country's highest body of state authority, expressing the will of the people, and presenting and carrying out interests of my voters will be a great honor, as well as a great responsibility.

"I fully realize that your faith in me is an expression of your faith in the Lenin's Communist Party to whose many fruitful activities are linked all our achievements.

"The CPSU enjoys immense prestige and a position of leadership due to its dedicated service to the people. The nation's fervent support for the party's domestic and foreign policies clearly shows that those policies are correct and in full accord with demands and the spirit of our times.

"The solidarity of the CPSU ranks and the unity of the party and the people constitute a powerful source of our strength, an inexhaustible potential of the socialist system, and the most dependable guarantee of the victory of communist ideals. The days of our parting with Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, a prominent statesman and party leader, whose death we all deeply feel, showed once more conclusively how stable and strong this unity is and how relentless are the party's and the nation's efforts to continue a decisive march forward on the Lenin-inspired path--the path of communist construction and peace.

"Communists working in Belorussia, just like the rest of the Soviet people, totally approved resolutions and materials of the special CPSU Central Committee. Our republic, along with the rest of our country, accepted with great satisfaction the choice of comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko for the post of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

"The CPSU Central Committee Plenum took place in an atmosphere of unity and solidarity. It manifested to our country and the whole world the continuity of the party general orientation toward greater economic strength and defense capability of our Motherland and improvement of the nation's living standard. 'Continuity', emphasized comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, 'is not an abstract category but a real, living issue. It consists mainly

in a continuous march forward. We must march forward based on our previous accomplishments, which should be expanded in creative ways. We should concentrate our collective mind, communist energy, and the energy of the working class and of the whole nation on unsolved tasks and key problems of our future.'

"Our party is anticipating the elections with a well thought-out program for further development of our economy, science, and culture, as well as a raise in the nation's living standard and strengthening of peace in the world.

"Five years passed since the last elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Those were important years in our country's life. The 26th CPSU Congress took place and we celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Union--the great manifestation of friendship and brotherhood among Soviet nations, with a sense of pride for our multinational socialist Fatherland. The November 1982 and June and December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums constituted important landmarks in the lives of the party and the nation. The current party strategy of improving the mature socialism was developed in resolutions adopted at the plenums and plenum materials.

"Examining the course covered during those 5 years, every Soviet citizen can see how much was accomplished during that time in the economy, the social sphere, and sociopolitical life. The country's national product increased 19 percent during that period of time. The population's real income increased 13 percent per capita. Almost 50 million people moved to new homes. The highest growth rates for the period of 5 years were reached last year in industrial and agricultural productions. Our homeland's wealth, beauty, and strength have increased.

Soviet Belorussia reached new limits of the socioeconomic development within the family of fraternal nations. During the last 5 years our national product increased 29 percent. The industrial production volume increased 30 percent, and the labor productivity increased 19 percent.

"All actions of the party are taken in the name of the people and for the people. Our republic is a good example of this. Due to results achieved in the economic development during the last 5 years the population's real income increased 15 percent. Average wages of both blue and white collar workers increased 13 percent, and income of kolkhozniks increased 32 percent. Additional payments and benefits received by our people from social funds grew 29 percent. Consumer services increased 39 percent. About 2 million people, or one fifth of the population, moved to new homes. The Minsk housing fund increased 23 percent.

"Science culture, national education, health care, and social benefits are continuing to develop and grow."

While discussing activities of the republic's party organizations directed at carrying out resolutions adopted at the 26th CPSU Central Committee

Congress and Plenums that followed the Congress, N. N. Slyun'kov noted that the party efforts are concentrated on trying to reach the production level that would unquestionably secure the fulfillment of the five-year plan targets.

"It should be said openly that this will not be easy since during preceding years we allowed ourselves to seriously lag behind as compared with acceptable limits concerning agriculture, trade, consumer services, and several other segments of the economy.

"Last year additional measures were developed and carried out in order to speed up the introduction of results of scientific-technological progress into production, increase the consumer goods output, produce higher quality industrial goods, improve trade and consumer services, strengthen the fodder base for raising livestock, improve access of food products to the republic's population, and solve several other problems concerning our republic's socio-economic development.

"In 1983 and during the 3-year period since the beginning of the five-year plan the republic exceeded its planned targets concerning all most important indicators. After the period of those 3 years the national product increase equalled 21 percent, the industrial production volume increase equalled 15 percent, and the labor productivity increase in industry equalled 10.3 percent. The situation of the investment construction and transportation is improving as well.

"Those achievements contain fruits of intense labor performed by Minsk inhabitants and also of collectives of enterprises located in the voting district.

"The KPB considers the implementation of the Food Program as one of the most important areas of its activities. Last year's indicators for kolkhoz and sovkhoz development improved somewhat thanks to dedicated efforts of rural workers and considerable help of city workers.

"The republic successfully carried out purchase plans for agricultural and animal production except for vegetables. In 1983 agricultural workers reached the level never reached before concerning the production and sale of milk, eggs, and sugar beets. For example, 4,229,000 tons, or 326,000 tons more than last year of milk was purchased. Furthermore, 1,090,000 tons of livestock and fowl were sold. This is 98,000 tons more than the 1982 indicator. There was a considerable improvement in procuring food for consumption. The dairy and meat production increased 10 and 11 percent respectively."

"However", emphasized N. N. Slyun'kov, "there is no reason for complacency. We still face many unsolved problems. Furthermore, we are not satisfied that results we get are always a true reflection of our abilities and needs.

"At present we should concentrate on active development of positive processes and making those processes permanent. We should also move forward at a

greater speed. The republic's high socialist commitments should serve work collectives and party, council, and management organizations as practical guidelines for their work. The fulfillment of those commitments is our main target for 1984.

A major reorganization of our work is the most important condition of fulfilling this target. Our work should show greater consistency. It should address specific objectives and be based on a strict systems approach. It is also necessary to raise personal responsibility of the cadre for end results.

"The response to the call of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum to achieve the labor productivity increase of 1 percent and the production cost decrease of 0.5 percent is the matter of honor and the first responsibility of every collective.

"The intention of Minsk residents to achieve the production increase already this year by increasing labor productivity and in 1985 without increasing financial resources should be acknowledged and supported."

In his statement N. N. Slyun'kov gave much attention to the need for increasing the national economy's growth rate and speeding up the process of introducing new technology in industry. He noted that at present every enterprise, regardless of the date of its inception should develop a plan for introducing new equipment in its production. He expressed his confidence in the ability of Minsk party organizations and work collectives to set the tone concerning this issue and serve as examples to others. He called on the republic's Academy of Sciences, higher learning institutions, and branch technological development facilities to participate more actively in efforts to make the economy more efficient.

So far the introduction of developed new technology in production is the economy's weak link. Sometimes it takes years. As a result we have serious expenses. Experience shows that radical measures are needed to remedy this situation. Those measures should be planned, their fulfillment should be obligatory, and they should be given state-level importance.

Much of N. N. Slyun'kov's statement was devoted to the need for increased production, greater variety of goods, and improving the quality of consumer goods.

"Changes for the better", continued the speaker, "are taking place in Minsk. The city is getting bigger every year, it develops more services, and is developing its own unique character. New residential areas have appeared. Several buildings and architectural complexes, unique in their design, have been built, and they have beautified our republic's capital.

"However, due to the city's rapid growth, there is an urgent need for more consumer services. This is not a simple matter. The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the BSSR Council of Ministers have devoted much attention to this problem. Minsk has very strong production and

intellectual potentials, and it is the Soviet Belorussia's largest industrial and cultural center. This city, therefore, should become a model for developing solutions to social problems.

"During recent years much was done concerning the development of the city economy and improving housing, trade, transportation, and cultural services for its residents. The network of schools, child care, housing, consumer services, hospitals, and catering facilities has been considerably increased. The construction of the first metro line is about to be completed. It will open for the 40th anniversary of freeing Belorussia from German Nazi invaders.

"However, more vigorous efforts are needed to improve the capital's consumer services. This concerns especially material-technological base for trade which needs to be strengthened. Considerable problems persist in the day-care system as well. Furthermore, a shortage of medical facilities is felt in the city and, in some cases, there is lack of high quality professional care and services and of an attentive and caring attitude toward patients.

"Attention should be given to putting to full and immediate use of resources earmarked for the construction of sociocultural facilities, consumer services, and municipal economy. We should be more active in our efforts to encourage industrial enterprises and other organizations and establishments to contribute some of their resources to the social sphere development."

N. N. Silyun'kov also spoke about targets for improving socialist democracy and stated that the CPSU continues to make efforts to broaden the participation of working people in state and society management and to make sure that every Soviet citizen takes advantage of his rights and fully carries out his civic obligations.

"Faith in the tremendous creative capacity of working people constitutes the firmest basis for all of the party's undertakings. In its struggle to build a new world the party is also concerned with the task of creating a new man--a working man and a creative person that considers himself the master of the country and possesses high ideological and moral qualities.

"Work is the main yardstick with which the person's worth is measured in our country. The person's civic maturity is reflected in his work attitude as in a mirror. In our country best workers and innovators are surrounded with respect and honor. Our society's interests and standards of our communist morality are fulfilled by them in the best possible way.

"We should offer better financial and moral incentives to those who put forward creative initiatives, innovators, and conscientious workers. At the same time, we should resolutely rebuff those who want to take more from the society than give. Every ruble one owns should be worked for.

"Social justice is at the very basis of the Soviet system," according to K.U. Chernenko's statement delivered at the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Therein lies its tremendous power. That is why justice

should be strictly observed in our daily routine, whether it be a matter of wages and bonuses or the allotment of apartments, passes to vacation and health facilities, and prizes. In a word, everything we do should be based on justice and in accordance to the work contribution of every person to our common welfare.

"The role of work collectives should be increased in order to solve our problems and strengthen discipline, organization, and order."

N. N. Slyun'kov also addressed problems concerning the international situation and foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government. He said that today the front line of the struggle for preserving peace and our security passes through every work place. American imperialism rattles its sabre and tries to challenge our stability. We should, therefore, increase the contribution of our republic, our every city, rayon, and work collective, to strengthening our country's economic and defense capacities. This is our best answer.

In conclusion, the candidate again warmly thanked the district's working people for the honor they bestowed upon him and assured them that he will do everything in his power to justify the voters' trust in him with his performance.

9959

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIA'S GRISHKYAVICHUS ADDRESSES VILNIUS ELECTORATE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 18 Feb 84 pp 1-2

/Text/ On the 17th of February in Vilnius, in the State Order of the Red Banner of Labor Academic Theatre of Opera and Ballet of the LSSR, a meeting took place between voters and candidate for the Union Council of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Vilnius municipal district No 687, member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the CP Central Committee of Lithuania, Pyatras Pyatrovich Grishkyavichus.

The meeting was opened by the first secretary of the Vilnius party gorkom, V. Mikuchyauskas.

"Preparation for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR," said V. Mikuchyauskas, "is being carried out in an atmosphere of great political and work enthusiasm and of the unanimous approval of domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU. The appeal by the CPSU Central Committee to all voters and citizens of the USSR, the resolutions of the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the election of comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee have formed a powerful impetus for creative work."

The industrial collectives of Vilnius unanimously nominated as candidate to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR first secretary of the CP Central Committee of Lithuania, comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus.

"We know the candidate," V. Mikuchyauskas noted, "as a talented administrator, all of whose strengths, knowledge and rich experience in party work are devoted to the business of building communism. The workers of the republic capital are deeply grateful to comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus for his consent to be a candidate for the Vilnius Municipal Electoral District No 687."

The participants of the meeting, with great enthusiasm, elected him to the Honorary Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The deputy's agent and director of the textile mill "Audeyas," Jonas Karchyauskas, familiarized those assembled with the candidate's biography and his extensive political and social activity.

A student at the Vilnius University imeni V. Kapsukas, Neriya Vintsyunayte, secretary of the party committee of the industrial union Fuel apparatus plant imeni the USSR 50th anniversary, Gennadiy Tarasov and a doctor at the Vilnius clinical hospital, Rita Lunskene, spoke at the meeting, calling upon voters to unanimously cast their votes on 4 March for the communist and nonparty bloc candidates and to direct all their energy toward the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Warmly welcomed by the assembly, candidate to the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus, made a speech.

/Speech by P. P. Grishkyavichus, candidate to the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to Lithuanian voters in Vilnius on 17 February 1984; abridged version./

"Respected comrades!

"Allow me to sincerely thank the collectives, the Order of the Peoples' Friendship furniture combine, 'Vilnius,' and the Vilnius order, 'Badge of Honor' fuel apparatus plant for once again giving me the great honor of promotion as a candidate for the USSR Supreme Soviet. Since thanks to the workers of all collectives of the capital who have supported my candidacy. This is a great trust which I exclusively take to our Leninist party.

"I assure you, dear comrades and all voters of the Vilnius municipal electoral district, that I will do everything to strictly put into practice our party's policies, to truly serve the motherland and the common cause of the nation in strengthening her power and to improve the wellbeing of the Soviet people.

"The Soviet people advance the best, most authoritative and well-deserving sons and daughters to the councils as the people's representatives. The Soviet people again unanimously named Communist Party and Soviet Government administrators as their first candidates for the USSR Supreme Soviet. Thereby, they once again demonstrated their solidarity in support of our Leninist party.

"The words in the address of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the USSR Council of Ministers to the party and the Soviet people in connection with the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov have found a deep echo in the minds and hearts of the Soviet people. In the sorrowful days of mourning, the republic workers, like all Soviet people, unanimously declared their infinite loyalty to Communist Party work.

"With optimism and confidence toward new successes in the communist making of communists, all the Soviet people welcomed the CPSU Central Committee Special Plenum's decision to unanimously elect as General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a distinguished figure in our party and the Soviet Government, comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

"The profoundly interesting speech at the Plenum by comrade K. U. Chernenko and the strong resolution expressed in it to ensure continuity in policies and in

the realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress found the warm approval of communists and all workers of Soviet Lithuania. They joined ranks even more tightly in support of the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and of its militant headquarters: the Politburo Central Committee with general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the head.

"The Leninist course of our party is steadfast. Firmly following this course, the party will henceforth persistently and purposefully build a line to all possible intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the strengthening of organization and discipline and the steadfast growth of the material and spiritual levels of the people's lives.

"Our developed socialist society moving along the path of systematic and thorough perfection is, today like never before, strong in its organization and solidarity, its harmonious union of the interests of collectives and individuals and of diverse classes and social groups and its inviolable friendship with all nations and peoples. It is this precisely that has formed the basis of what has already been achieved by us and herein lies the guarantee of our new achievements.

"The CPSU Central Committee's address to all voters and citizens of the USSR filled the hearts of the Soviet people with a feeling of patriotic pride and resolution.

"The main result of 5 years which separates us from previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections rests in the fact that the political course formed by the party has been steadfastly realized. New successes have been achieved in economic and cultural construction. Upscaling has taken place, rates of social production have gone up and their technical and qualitative levels have risen. The party's course to a steadfast raising of the Soviet people's living standards is systematically making headway.

"The country's national income during the past years has risen by 18.6 percent. Basic production funds have increased by 39 percent. Over a thousand new industrial firms have gone into operation. Our country holds first place in the world in the production of more than 30 of the most important forms of industrial production. By comparison with the previous 5 years the average annual volume of agricultural production has increased.

"Like all Soviet people, the workers of our republic responded to the November (1982) and June and December (1983) resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum with high political and labor activity. Having stirred up their efforts, they successfully completed the 3d year of the 5-Year Plan. Rates of production growth and labor productivity in all branches of the national economy rose. According to basic indices of the republic's economic and social development, advances planned for 3 years of the 5-Year Plan were gained.

"Our republic was recognized as a winner in the All-Union Socialist Competition and was awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Trade Union Council and the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League for fulfilling

the plan for economic and social development during 1983. Just as much high recognition and appreciation was conferred for the work results of laborers of the cities of Kaunas and Panevezhis, the Panevezhis, Plunge, Skuodas and Shal'chininskay rayons and of a large group of leading collectives in all fields of the republic's national economy.

"The entire period which passed after the country's previous Supreme Soviet elections is marked by great positive improvements. The republic's national income by comparison with 1978 increased by 22 percent and the productivity of social labor by 19 percent. Industrial production increased 22 percent during this period. Consumer goods were turned out at surpassing rates, the production of which last year exceeded the 1978 volume by 23 percent.

"After a series of difficult years, the republic's rate of agricultural development has begun to grow. The volume of gross output last year in comparison with 1980 increased by 20 percent. In comparison with 1982, significantly more livestock, poultry and milk were sold to the government. The yearly plan was exceeded in all aspects of agricultural production.

"During the period between elections, approximately as much capital investment was acquired as during the previous Sixth, Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans. Nearly 9 billion rubles worth was put into the commission of fixed capital, a sum equal to its commissioning during the previous 20 years. During this period new industries emerged in the republic: the oil refining industry and atomic energy. The construction of the Macheyskiy oil refining plant was completed on New Year's Eve. The first power-block at the Ignalinskiy electric power station, unique for its power (1½ million kilowatts), is being put into operation. Many other important projects of industrial, social, cultural, and everyday purpose were completed.

"The capital's workers are proceeding according to the fine tradition in the vanguard of workers of the republic. In 6 years the production of industrial output in the city's enterprises has grown by 25 percent, and labor productivity by 21 percent.

"Notable successes have been achieved by the workers of the republic in the area of the development of culture, science, public health care and improvement in the working, living and leisure conditions of workers.

"Everything that is being developed in our country is aimed at one main goal: the steady improvement of the people's well-being. This has been and continues to be the permanent and immutable course of our party, and the main goal of its economic strategy.

"In 5 years the real per capita income of the country's population has grown by 13 percent. Nearly 50 million people gave housewarmings. With this, expenditures for payment of lodging and municipal services are not exceeding, on the average, three percent of the budget of the working and white collar family. During this year, all of the increase in the country's national income is being directed at raising the people's standard of living.

"The party's adherence to this course is clear from what has been accomplished in this direction in our republic. By per capita calculation of the population, the national income has increased in comparison with 1978 by 17.6 percent, real incomes by 11 percent, and payments and benefits from public funds for consumption by 28 percent. Retail commodity turnover during this period rose by 16 percent. The sale of meat to the population increased by 26 percent, the sale of butter by 38 percent, and the sale of eggs by 33 percent.

"Within 5 years 8.8 million square meters of new living space were constructed, which equals all of the available housing of Kaunas and Klyapeda taken together. This has permitted an improvement in housing conditions for 666,000 people, or for every 5th resident of the republic. During these years facilities for schools providing general education were expanded by 89,000 sites, children's preschool establishments by 48,000 sites, and hospitals by nearly 5,000 beds. A series of new polyclinics, outpatients' clinics and many other projects has been constructed, satisfying the municipal and everyday and the social and cultural requirements of the population.

"Impressive successes have been achieved in the area of public education, and the training of specialists and skilled personnel of the mass professions. During the past 5 years more than a quarter million people received secondary school diplomas. Upwards of 54,000 specialists with higher specialized education and 94,500 with secondary were trained. Professional and technical schools turned out 139,000 skilled workers, including 38,500 for agriculture.

"Much is being done to improve the material and cultural well-being of the capital's residents. The most important questions connected with this are continually found within the field of vision of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers. Our ancient Vilnius is expanding every year, growing more attractive and younger, and becoming a modern socialist city.

"In the past 5 years, funds designated for the development of the city's production potential were directed for the most part at the expansion and modernization of operating enterprises, that is, at the improvement of workers' working conditions. Much has been done to improve the living conditions for Vilnius residents. The new residential rayons of Sheshkine, Baltupyay and Yustinishkes, which have grown during these years, were built with more comfortable housing with improved planning and separate interior rooms. During the period between elections, Vilnius residents obtained nearly 19,000 new, well-built apartments in all. The average provision of living space for one city resident exceeded 14 square meters.

"Vilnius is growing both as a main forger of labor force and the most important scientific and cultural center of the republic. The engineering and construction and art institutes, the State University imeni V. Kapsukas, a series of institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the LiSSR and the Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economy have acquired new school buildings. Such unique constructions as the Museum of Revolution, the Pavilion of the Exhibit of National Economy Achievements, the Academic Theater of Drama and the Youth Theater, the Hotel Letuva, a new telecenter with a television tower, republic

administration buildings and a series of other projects of social and cultural purpose have been harmoniously added to the city's panorama.

"The development of municipal services and organization of public services have been given considerable attention. On New Year's Eve, the Vilnius Thermal Electric Power Station-3 went into operation for the first time. With the completion of its construction at the end of the 5-year plan, the power of the city's thermal network is increasing by one-third and the new residential areas and part of the Old City will be provided with reliable heat supply.

"Commercial and everyday services to republic and capital residents have improved. These problems have become easier to resolve in the new residential areas of the cities as well. Owing to the selfless efforts of our agricultural workers, the provision to the republic's urban population, including Vilnius, of the most vital food products has improved. Commerce in meat and dairy products and vegetables is provided continuously and their assortment and quality has improved. Our prospects here are quite good and we will do everything so that in the future the need of the republic's population for these products is met as best as possible.

"In this way, comrades, we have moved ahead in all directions of economic and social development. The chief tasks put forward by the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums are basically being carried out and thus a good basis is formed for the successful completion of the entire 11th Five-Year Plan. But in order to achieve this, considerable and intensive work lies ahead.

"The main guideline in our further work are the resolutions of the December (1983) Plenum and the conclusions of the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the special February (1984) Plenum of the Central Committee. In these most important party documents are precisely and clearly defined the main directions of work for our entire labor force which allow every labor collective to fulfill and exceed the 4th-year plans and the entire 5-year plan.

"Vladimir Il'ich Lenin used to say that after the plan has been drawn up the most important thing is 'to be able to call forth both the COMPETITION AND THE INITIATIVE OF THE MASSES in order that they set to work IMMEDIATELY!' Recently, a series of documents has been set forth that are directed at the utmost development of worker initiative. This is first and foremost a law concerning labor collectives, a decision about reinforcing discipline, the development of team forms of labor organizations and others. It is precisely toward their creative and successive fulfillment that the December and special February CPSU Central Committee Plenums direct first the whole party and all workers.

"New content is attached to socialist competition, the purpose of which from now on is to guarantee not only the fulfillment of the projected plans, but most importantly, to achieve their overfulfillment. The most important tasks at the current stage is the increasing of labor productivity and the decreasing of production cost. In the capacity of additional party tasks for the plan, the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum has brought to the attention of party and

professional organizations and labor collectives the task of achieving an above-plan increase of labor productivity by 1 percent and lowering production cost additionally by 0.5 percent. This appeal by the party is genuinely considered everywhere in the country as a vital matter for workers.

"At the February Central Committee Plenum, comrade K. U. Chernenko posed the problem that all means and resources received at the expense of this were directed toward improving labor conditions and the lives of the Soviet people, the development of medical and personal services. This is yet another manifestation of the party's utmost concern for individual welfare.

"It is comforting that among the republic's first collectives who committed themselves to an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a decrease in production cost, were collectives from the Capital Plants of Fuel Apparatus, Radio Components, Agricultural Machinery, Neris, the Audeyas factory and others. We hope that all labor collectives in Vilnius and the republic follow their example.

"It is very good that Vilnius workers are actively taking further patriotic initiative from the foremost people in the country. Thirty-five shops, 114 sections, 521 brigades and 15,500 workers, in all, from the city's enterprises made a commitment to fulfill the first quarter plan by election day for the USSR Supreme Soviet. Undoubtedly, this will be a large contribution to the job of fulfilling the 4th-year plan of the 5-year plan. I would like to wish all collectives and all workers success in meeting their accepted commitments.

"The CPSU Central Committee requires party organizations, economic administrators and each labor collective to concentrate their immediate attention on the quickest elimination of tight spots and shortcomings of the national economy. Such weak spots continue to exist in our republic, including the city of Vilnius.

"First and foremost, the problem of keeping to the agreed upon discipline troubles us. Indisputably, the situation in this matter has significantly improved over the past year. But we still haven't attained the steady fulfillment of the commitments agreed upon by all collectives. Last year, 58 republic unions and enterprises, including 6 Vilnius collectives, did not meet the agreed upon produce deliveries. Unfortunately, with the generally good results of industrial work during January of this year, and according to this indicator, 22 unions and enterprises, including 1 Vilnius collective still haven't managed the plans. Consequently, we must, with all stringency and persistence, further eliminate the causes of nonfulfillment of delivery by agreement until we reach a stable performance by each enterprise in this respect.

"We need to much better organize the introduction of a strict economic policy and thrift into the expenditure of material, raw material and financial resources. It is impossible to forget the fact that the economy of all resources lies in government plans. Therefore, if we don't economize, we won't fulfill the plans. That is why it is very important that in each industry and each collective it be completely clear which paths and which means and methods will be used to reach the plan's high goals aimed at the economy of all resource forms.

"Much still lies ahead for us in the better use of developed production and scientific and technical potential, for an increase in the coefficient of the shift system of equipment work and for an increase in fund return.

"The December Plenum put forth the goal of saturating the market with necessary manufactured goods as an urgent one. This goal is especially pressing for the workers of Vilnius. As you know, almost half of all products turned out in the city are commodities for the people.

"Over the last 5 years, the manufacture of goods at the city enterprises for public consumption has increased more than 25 percent. This is accounted for by supply of the market with children's hosiery, furniture, detergents, several durable commodities and by the fact that the great service of Vilnius workers and the engineering and technical workers has improved somewhat.

"The experiment of the furniture-upholsterers of the Vilnius Combine 'Vilnius,' have been recognized. High production efficiency, continuous product renovation and its good quality have long since become characteristic features of the combine's activities. Last year the combine became one of the initiators in developing the All-Union Socialist Competition for increasing the output of high quality goods for public consumption. This initiative was met with approval by the CPSU Central Committee and recommended for support and dissemination over the entire country. It is natural that first and foremost, the city collectives must become the furniture workers' followers. Many of them are already doing so. Unfortunately, a series of collectives are slowly reorganizing their work on the output of goods currently in demand and, as previously, take little care in improving their quality. Several of the city's machine building and metal working enterprises are still poorly utilizing their potential for increasing output of necessary consumer goods. One can and one should improve utilization of local raw materials and production waste material for the output of economically useful articles and for the realization of improved living conditions. It must be said that measures for radical improvement in the whole matter of public goods are feasible and have been planned by the CP Central Committee of Lithuania and the Council of Ministers in accordance with the republic ministers and in accordance with the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum. The devised complex program for developing the production of consumer goods and public service systems will give a still more purposeful and lasting character to the solution of this most important problem. All these issues are under constant control and we hope that in the near future shortages will be eliminated and the quality of commodities will improve.

"With the purpose of raising the effectiveness of the national economy a serious reconstruction of the system of the economy's direction and the entire economic mechanism has been started under the party's direction. An economic experiment on the expansion of rights and the increasing of enterprise responsibility has been called upon to play an important role. A local industry along with an electrotechnical firm in our republic will participate. It is very important to ensure all the conditions necessary for successfully conducting the experiment.

"There are still shortcomings in commerce and public catering and domestic and transport facilities for the population. At some of the city's businesses, the matter of public catering for workers is poorly organized, and at the brewery combine, 'Tauras,' it is not organized at all.

"It is necessary to give considerable attention to the reconstruction and renovation of the old residential fund. The level of citizen service by public transport lags behind the city's development. All these and other questions must be actively improved and resolved by the party gorkom and the gorispolkom, and the city's regional party and soviet organs.

"The further development of agriculture and the fulfillment of the Food Program is a subject of special concern for the party and all soviet organizations. The situation concerning this most important industry of the republic's national economy continues to improve. The sale of livestock and poultry to the government during January in comparison with January of last year has increased by 38 percent and the sale of milk by 9 percent. A high quality basis is being laid for the future harvest. It is important right now not only to ensure a good preparation for the spring planting, but to foresee in advance the whole complex of precautions for the entire cycle of cultivation of each crop right up to the laying of the harvest for storage or the delivery of produce to the consumer. And this must be done on every farm.

"A great deal of work being carried out for the social development of our town is contributing to the successful development of agriculture. During the last period, kolkhozes and sovkhoses were amalgamated. Central farm settlements were established and developed. Side by side with the extensive construction of well-built residences, the necessary projects for social and cultural, communal and personal purposes have been built. Already by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, each kolkhoz or sovkhos will have a general education school, a house of culture, stores, a dining room, a day nursery school and a consumer services center. The overwhelming majority of farms are already setting them up. All this has given rise to the fact that already in our 3d year the number of agricultural workers hasn't diminished.

"However, for the present, the farmers can't manage without the active help of the working class, the city collectives which are patrons of the village and the students. We hope that the capital workers will tightly cooperate in the future with the field and farm workers and given them all-inclusive help.

"The measures taken by the party for the purpose of increasing labor, production, plan and government discipline and for the reinforcement of socialist legality have indeed received national approval. The topic of organization and of order for the future remains a key and principal one for the party and all of our society. There can be and will be no weakening here.

"The period after the previous elections was marked by further spiritual growth of the republic's workers. Party organizations, workers on the ideological front of enlightenment, science and culture are conducting a great deal of work for fulfillment of the resolutions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

"Our creative workers, who actively develop the Lithuanian Soviet culture and present it appropriately in this country and abroad, deserve sincere gratitude. There is no doubt that they will achieve new creative successes and enrich the spiritual life of our socialist society.

"The workers of Soviet Lithuania are going to the elections on the threshold of the 40-year anniversary of the republic's liberation from the German fascist invaders. The national and unparalleled heroic deeds of the sons and daughters of all the people of our multinational Motherland, who laid down their lives for the sake of our freedom and happiness will never be erased from our memories.

"We will note this significant anniversary amidst the solidarity of the republic's workers in support of the Leninist Party under the badge of active efforts in the struggle for preserving peace and strengthening the security of our Motherland.

"The world situation is complex and tense right now. Our Leninist Party will persistently and tirelessly take a foreign policy course toward the delivery of humanity from the threat of nuclear world war. 'This is a Leninist policy of peace,' emphasized comrade K. U. Chernenko at the Plenum, 'the fundamental traits of which are defined, in a contemporary historical setting, by the resolutions of the last CPSU congresses and the policy responds to the vital interests of the Soviet people and, practically speaking, to all the people of the world. And we declare decisively that we will not retreat one step from this policy.'

"The Soviet people warmly and unanimously approve the peaceful foreign policy of the party and the government. In support of it, they are firmly resolved to selflessly work in the name of strengthening the power of the Motherland and in the name of their happiness and well-being.

"There is no doubt that the workers of Soviet Lithuania, in a single upsurge with all the Soviet people, will go to the ballot boxes on election day and cast their votes for communist and nonparty bloc candidates, demonstrating again their loyalty toward the party course of communist development and peace.

"From my heart I wish you and all voters new success in work, good health and happiness in life."

First secretary of the Vilnius gorkom party, V. Mikuchauskas, thanked comrade P. P. Grishkyavichus for the warm words in his address to workers of the republic's capital and for the high appraisal of labor of the industrial collectives and wished great success in fulfilling the noble and responsible obligations of a deputy. He assured the Lithuanian CP Central Committee that Vilnius citizens will spare no efforts in realizing the resolutions of the 265h CPSU Congress and will respond with solid work to the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

(EL'TA)

12614

CSO: 1800/310

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN SUPREME COURT DISCUSSES SENTENCING, LABOR DISPUTES

AU121400 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] RATAU--A routine session of the Ukrainian Supreme Court was held recently with A. N. Yakimento in the chair. The plenum discussed the application of criminal punishments by the republic's courts. It was pointed out that, by its decree of 12 January 1983, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium had amended and supplemented the criminal code in a way making it possible to fix criminal punishments in a more differentiated manner.

The plenum called the attention of the republic's courts to the need to apply stricter punishments to those who commit major crimes, those who have been tried before, and those who are obstinate in their refusal to join in an honest labor life. At the same time the courts were advised to apply punishments not involving imprisonment to persons who commit offenses not presenting a great social danger and who are capable of reforming without isolation.

In the decision adopted, the plenum also mapped out other measures for further improvements in fixing criminal punishments by the courts.

The plenum also discussed the practice of court examination of labor disputes. It emphasized the important role of the courts in accomplishing the tasks set forth by the December 1983 and February 1984 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. In examining labor disputes, the courts are called upon to ensure the protection by all means of the rights and legal interests of enterprises, institutions, organizations and the citizens, and to help foster labor discipline, order, and good organization in production. The attention of the courts was called to the need for ensuring the steady observance of labor legislation and for raising the educational and preventive influence of court trials involving labor cases.

The plenum also examined other issues concerning court activities.

Participating in the plenum proceedings were V. I. Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice; V. N. Prik, Ukrainian deputy prosecutor; and other responsible functionaries of law and order bodies.

CSO: 1800/373

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN SSR TRADE UNIONS COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

GF020600 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] The Armenian Trade Unions Council Presidium reviewed the status of output and remuneration at the Yerevan "Elektrasark" production association.

The increase of various technically based norms here has permitted a 5.5 percent reduction in the work force while overfulfilling the plans and the undertaken socialist obligations on saving raw materials, other resources and fuel by over R170,000.

The implementation of modern methods of production has played a prominent role in the good results. Over 65 percent of the association's workers are incorporated in the brigade method of work and remuneration. Over the past 3 years of the 5-year plan labor productivity has exceeded the standard projected for the final year of the 5-year plan. The average wages of association workers and industrial production employees has increased correspondingly by 9.1 and 10.2 percent. Moreover, the balance of labor productivity and work remuneration growth rates has been preserved. Moral and material incentives for the workers, aimed at the overfulfillment of the plan targets, are being implemented largely here.

At the same time the Armenian Trade Unions Council Presidium noted that the "Elektrasark" production association has not secured the 103 percent average annual production growth which was defined by the Armenian Communist Party for the 11th 5-year plan. There are many workers who are not meeting production norms. The production of public consumer goods is insufficient.

In its decision the Armenian Trade Unions Council Presidium invited the local committee of the association's trade unions organization to focus on these issues.

The Armenian Trade Unions Council Presidium also reviewed measures for the further enhancement of the masters and instructors movement in the Yerevan food industry enterprises. It noted that the trade unions organizations of the enterprises, led by the 26th CPSU Central Committee Congress resolutions and under the leadership of the party committees, have carried out considerable work toward the instruction and education of the working class to improve the masters and instructors movement.

The 33 operating masters and instructors councils and the 400 brigade workers are conveying their professional skill and expertise to boys and girls who enter production for the first time.

The meeting noted the positive work of Yerevan milk, soap, confectionaries and macaroni combine trade unions organizations and administrations on the issues dealing with the instruction of collective members in the socialist development plans of the enterprises and in the socialist emulation conditions and collective contracts.

However, there are a number of mistakes and shortcomings in the work of individual industrial enterprises.

By the adopted decision, the Armenian Trade Union Council Presidium urged the leaders and trade unions committees of a number of enterprises to establish regulations on the masters and instructors movement, to unconditionally review the candidacy of masters and instructors at meetings of the collectives and approve them at the joint session of the trade unions and komsomol organizations and administrations. It is necessary to approve the work cooperation between the masters and instructors and the young workers. The trade unions, komsomol and other public organizations of the industrial enterprises should largely use the new work methods and the means for the moral and material mobilization of the instructors and young workers in the educational work carried out with the youths.

C O: 1838/10

REGIONAL

STATE MAY DEPRIVE NEGLIGENT PARENTS OF CHILD CUSTODY

Ashkhabad VECHERNIY ASHKHABAD in Russian 16 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by E. Chutuyeva, assistant prosecutor of the City of Ashkhabad, under the rubric "Man and the Law": "A House Without Warmth"]

[Text] Among the most important personal rights and duties of citizens are the right and the duty to raise one's children in the spirit of communist morality, to be concerned with their physical development and education and to prepare them for socially useful work. When parents act in accordance with their own correctly perceived interests and their children's interests, the government, while assisting in every possible way in the development of a normal family life, does not interfere in their relationships. But if the parents abuse their parental rights or do not exercise them, placing their children in a difficult situation, it becomes necessary for the state to intervene. Such intervention is confirmed in our laws.

According to Article 18 of the Legislative Principles of the USSR and the Union Republics, concerning marriage and the family, "parental rights and duties cannot be put into practice in a manner contrary to the interests of the children."

The findings of court practice convincingly confirm the relationship between antisocial behavior of children and young people and conditions of upbringing in the family. Where philistinism, vulgarity, drunkenness, and moral slovenliness flourish, the development of a proper consciousness, will, and character in a young person is impossible. Among the most serious and widespread causes of trouble in upbringing in the family are quarrels and discord between the parents, divorce and the absence of one of the parents. The absence of one or especially both parents raises the threat of neglect of the child and opens the door to the negative influence of the street environment.

Fifteen-year-old German T. committed a crime. Youth authority investigators and educators in school No. 46, where he is a student, began to analyze the reasons prompting him to set out on the path of crime. It turned out that the youth had learned cruel lessons in his home from the ugly relations between his father and mother. Hostility, vulgarity, and scandals had led to the disintegration of the family. The father had gone away, leaving the

boy with the mother, who could not cope with her son. And it is a most melancholy ending. The parents are tremendously culpable with regard to the lad. Indeed A. S. Makarenko has said in such cases that abandoned children are in a more complicated and dangerous situation than orphans.

A child feels the abnormality of such relationships. His situation is different from other children's. He has a father, but at the same time he doesn't. Who is to blame for this? Whether his father is judged to be the guilty one or whether the child blames his mother--it doesn't matter. What has happened is a serious blow to his moral sense of justice. It causes resentment and a lack of faith in people. A derisive, scornful attitude toward those around him manifests itself in the child. And if all this is not neutralized by a wholesome influence of relatives, friends and the school, misfortune can occur.

There is the notion of "difficult" youths. In what kind of environment are they raised? The spiritual needs of the families in which such children grow up are almost always the same. They amount to watching television, reading detective stories and conversing over a bottle of wine. Even the children take part in drinking sprees. The attitude toward life is purely consumption-oriented, the atmosphere is tense. And is it surprising that the youth tries to spend less time at home?

The low cultural level of such parents prevents them from raising children properly. They do not see any clear goals in upbringing. In the opinion of most of them, rearing and teaching are the duty of the school or of the workers collective where the youth works.

The Commission on the Affairs of Minors of the rayispolkom of the soviet was for a long time concerned with a minor named Yakovlev. He had already served a sentence in a work-training colony. He returned and the commission assigned him to work at the Red Metalworker Plant. At first everything went well; the boy had come to his senses, was working and was attending evening school. Then he began to shirk his work and to skip classes at school. Naturally this did not pass unnoticed, and in the collective they began to sound the alarm. But his mother took a strange position. Instead of helping his mentors, she began to defend her son. Her argument was as follows: "Well, am I not in a position to provide for him myself?"--even though it was not so much a question of the material situation of the family as it was a question of the reeducation of the young man through work. As a result Yakovlev committed four crimes--including larceny and car theft. Thus the parents themselves contributed to their son's downfall.

The parental home... How much warmth is connected with this concept! But, unfortunately, the parental home has not become a synonym for good for everyone.

N. V. Sakhno is raising four children. Strictly speaking, the word "raising" is hardly applicable to the Sakhno methods of raising a family. The husband is constantly receiving treatment at the health center at his workplace. The children, ranging in age from ten to fifteen years, are

engaged in thievery. The Commission on the Affairs of Minors, having exhausted all means of exerting influence, has issued a decree depriving Sakhno of his parental rights. This matter has been submitted for review by the Proletarian People's Court. Simultaneously the question of evicting Mr and Mrs Sakhno from their apartment is being considered.

In our country there are no social reasons causing children to be deprived of their parents. The cause is drunkenness, the weak will of the fathers and mothers and their inability to organize their life properly. It is the children above all who suffer from this. The state, having taken upon itself concern for their upbringing, raises them, gives them an education, teaches them a profession and protects their vital interests. But we wish to address a question to those who are deprived of their parental rights: Do they understand that a lonely, homeless old age awaits them? For they are deprived of a major part of their life, one of the most honorable rights of the citizen--their right to raise and educate their own children.

12490

CSO: 1830/366

REGIONAL

NEW BOOK ON UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST, CIA ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] We are living in complicated and threatening times. Atomic maniacs have proceeded to deploy new and deadly missiles at the doorstep of our house. The Reagan Administration and the American military-industrial complex that stands behind it are seriously threatening universal security and leading mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

Through U.S. imperialism, a "crusade" has been declared against socialism as a social system. Terrorism has been elevated to the status of state policy of the United States.

Our social and public system, the international unity of the Soviet people, the Marxist-Leninist world view and the communist conviction of Soviet people are the object of operations of sabotage and propaganda of the class enemy.

In its subversive activities against the USSR, imperialist reactionaries are making more and more active use of bourgeois nationalism and are putting their hopes on diverse traitors and renegades--from former mercenaries of Hitler, the hands of whom are bathed in the blood of the Soviet people, to various sorts of pseudo-theoreticians and propagandists of Nazism and neo-fascism from foreign bourgeois nationalist centers. On the right flank of this venal mob are the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, mortal enemies of the Ukrainian and other Soviet peoples and true servants of fascism and imperialist reaction.

The new book by Yu. I. Rymarenko ["With Whom and Against Whom"], well-known Ukrainian Soviet scholar and publicist and winner of the republican prize in the name of Yaroslav Galan, is dedicated both to the thorough investigation of the anatomy of decadent bourgeois nationalist bankrupts, who have entrenched themselves in the backyard of the CIA and analagous special services of the West, and to unmasking their insidious machinations against the world of socialism.

The book covers a long historical period--from the time of the civil war to our time. The center of the investigation is a unique chronicle of the treachery and crimes of the ringleaders and Petlyura Directory and their present heirs from the farsical bourgeois nationalist Ukrainian National Council (UNR), which is laying claim to no more and no less than the role of the Ukrainian government in emigration.

Not knowing the past, one cannot understand the present. On the basis of abundant factual material, the author convincingly shows the readers what the yellow and blue "elite" really was--all of these Petlyuras, Tyutyunniks, Livitskiys, Dovgals, Konoval'ts' and company. The mass executions of leading workers, peasants and members of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, the excesses of banditry, the Jewish pogroms, the plundering and selling off of national wealth to the capitalists of Western Europe and the United States, the moral degeneration and the squabbling for the right to be a little closer to the imperialist "trough"--such was the reality of the daily "governmental" life of the bourgeois nationalist directorate led by its "head hetman."

And how the Petlyura ringleaders humbled themselves! They oriented themselves toward so many people, they wandered about in so many harnesses! They served the Polish aristocracy, the Romanian boyars, the counterrevolutionary generals and the counterrevolutionary Boris Savinkov. But it is not necessary to speak of the intelligence and sabotage services of capitalist Europe. In the 1920's, all of the espionage centers of the Western European states had a paid agency in the emigrant Petlyura camp.

The author gives the reader the opportunity to familiarize himself with the nature of the sinister activities of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), this group of traitors and killers, which for many years served the fascist Abwehr and the Gestapo. The facts and documents presented by the author reveal a chain of misdeeds by Hitler's OUN mercenaries, from acts of espionage and sabotage to the creation of the bloody Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) gangs and the SS division "Galicia." After the war, the OUN ringleaders, having found refuge in the West, were literally picked up by the CIA and analogous spy centers and for several decades now they have been actively used by them in subversive activity against the countries of the socialist community.

The author shows how the espionage operations of hostile intelligence services against the USSR are prepared and carried out, how "cadre" of spies and saboteurs brought in by foreign OUN units are selected and trained, and how the mercenaries of American and other imperialist intelligence services are sent into our territory. A glaring example of that is the group of spies and OUN members that was carefully prepared and delivered by an aircraft of the U.S. Air Force, a group led by V. Ochrimovich, the ignominious failure of which was shown in one of the essays on the book under review.

One of the sections of the work is dedicated to unmasking the shameful alliance of foreign Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and Zionists. Based on numerous facts and documents, the author discloses the true class nature of this sordid pact, its prehistory, past and present.

An interesting example: not so long ago in London, there was a gathering of a nationalist organization calling itself the "Anglo-Ukrainian Mazepa Society." As a result in such cases, the opportunistic bankrupts, many of whom faithfully and loyally served the bloody Himmler during the war years, maliciously orated against peace and detente, and crudely slandered the land of their fathers and grandfathers. And speaking out along with them in one anti-Soviet chorus at the meeting were Zionist "leaders" G. Miller, D. Jaycot and L. Vladimirov (Finkelstein), the moneymaker from the realm of literature.

And this anti-Soviet witches' Sabbath is hardly an accident. For some time now, Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists and Zionists have been stepping out in a united front against the USSR and the international communist movement, and they have been maliciously attacking the vanguard of national forces of liberation.

In the pages of the book, the reader, in a manner of speaking, has the opportunity to get a wide view in examining the emigrant rabble of yesterday and today. The book presents a whole gallery of farsical "presidents," "Premiers," "ministers" and "generals" of the UNR, as well as self-styled "bishops" and "archbishops" of the Autocephalous Church, "instructors" and "professors" who, as a rule, received their education in the barracks of Hitler's Abwehr and SS.

Let us just take, for example, UNR "president" Nikolai Livitskiy, grandson of a landowner from the Poltava region, longstanding paid agent of the aristocratic Polish police and later of the Gestapo. In the war years, he was tasked by the Nazis to introduce a spy network into the USSR, and later he served in the special "eastern" department of Goebbels' propaganda ministry.

Or let us take Livitskiy's colleague, "premier in exile" Svirid Dovgal', also functioning as an agent of the West German Federal Intelligence Service under the code name V-9. In the years 1942 through 1944, he was tasked by the Nazis with heading up the so-called desk for "eastern workers," those forcibly removed to hard labor in Germany. In his lampoons, he praised the possessed Fuehrer and his army, and he cynically called on those Soviet people languishing in slavery to "give all of their strength for the victory of German armament." And when the war was over, after finding refuge in West Germany, he insolently traded in "information" on his own accomplices.

Facts, facts, facts. Commented upon by the author from all angles, they reveal the entire depth of the downfall and degradation of the foreign bourgeois nationalist "political issue" and its inevitable bankruptcy and doom.

The combative articles of Yuriy Rymarenko and his in-depth knowledge of factual material give his book a high social resonance. They hit the target and they provide strong arguments in responding to the theme brought out in the title of the publication: with whom and against whom are the bourgeois nationalist renegades and traitors stepping out?

9746

CSO: 1800/285

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

DEATH OF NEWSPAPER EDITOR--The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, with deep regret, announce the death of Loris Mushegovich Kroyan, member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, deputy of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Armenian SSR Union of Journalists Administration, and editor of the SOVETAKAN AYASTAN daily, and express condolences to the family of the deceased. [Text] [GF291317 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 20 Apr 84 p 1]

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